# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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# FIRST EDITION

## THE ELECTIONS.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the reported county majorities as compared with the majorities at the Gubernatorial election in 1866:—

| | 1866. | | 1867. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Geary. | Clymer. | Williams. | Sharswood. |
| Adams | ...... | 216 | ...... | 400 |
| Allegheny | 7716 | ...... | 7000 | ...... |
| Armstrong | 680 | ...... | 600 | ...... |
| Beaver | 925 | ...... | 650 | ...... |
| Bedford | ...... | 244 | ...... | 344 |
| Berks | ...... | 6160 | ...... | 5800 |
| Blair | 752 | ...... | 500 | ...... |
| Bradford | 4043 | ...... | 3200 | ...... |
| Bucks | ...... | 594 | ...... | 650 |
| Butler | 483 | ...... | 400 | ...... |
| Cambria | ...... | 652 | ...... | 800 |
| Cameron | 71 | ...... | 58 | ...... |
| Carbon | ...... | 433 | ...... | 420 |
| Centre | ...... | 471 | ...... | 650 |
| Chester | 2279 | ...... | 2000 | ...... |
| Clarion | ...... | 1037 | ...... | 1100 |
| Clearfield | ...... | 1136 | ...... | 1300 |
| Clinton | ...... | 583 | ...... | 650 |
| Columbia | ...... | 1618 | ...... | 1500 |
| Crawford | 1745 | ...... | 1600 | ...... |
| Cumberland | ...... | 527 | ...... | 770 |
| Dauphin | 1390 | ...... | 1450 | ...... |
| Delaware | 1481 | ...... | 1000 | ...... |
| Elk | ...... | 540 | ...... | 550 |
| Erie | 3280 | ...... | 1800 | ...... |
| Fayette | ...... | 790 | ...... | 700 |
| Franklin | 193 | ...... | ...... | 250 |
| Fulton | ...... | 280 | ...... | 300 |
| Forest | 24 | ...... | 30 | ...... |
| Greene | ...... | 1531 | ...... | 1600 |
| Huntingdon | 1069 | ...... | 800 | ...... |
| Indiana | 2349 | ...... | 2000 | ...... |
| Jefferson | 108 | ...... | ...... | 142 |
| Juniata | ...... | 298 | ...... | 300 |
| Lancaster | 6000 | ...... | 5300 | ...... |
| Lawrence | 2150 | ...... | 1550 | ...... |
| Lebanon | 1498 | ...... | 1100 | ...... |
| Lehigh | ...... | 1572 | ...... | 1500 |
| Luzerne | ...... | 3654 | ...... | 2500 |
| Lycoming | ...... | 577 | ...... | 800 |
| McKean | 163 | ...... | 150 | ...... |
| Mercer | 659 | ...... | 600 | ...... |
| Mifflin | ...... | 110 | ...... | 250 |
| Monroe | ...... | 1994 | ...... | 2000 |
| Montgomery | ...... | 1056 | ...... | 1200 |
| Montour | ...... | 393 | ...... | 400 |
| Northampton | ...... | 3011 | ...... | 3000 |
| Northumberland | ...... | 468 | ...... | 500 |
| Perry | 86 | ...... | 125 | ...... |
| Philadelphia | 5388 | ...... | ...... | 2891 |
| Pike | ...... | 724 | ...... | 600 |
| Potter | ...... | ...... | 700 | ...... |
| Schuylkill | ...... | 1721 | ...... | 1600 |
| Somerset | 1303 | ...... | 1200 | ...... |
| Snyder | 406 | ...... | 400 | ...... |
| Sullivan | ...... | 325 | ...... | 300 |
| Susquehanna | 1448 | ...... | 1200 | ...... |
| Tioga | 3163 | ...... | 3800 | ...... |
| Union | 704 | ...... | 475 | ...... |
| Venango | 917 | ...... | 550 | ...... |
| Warren | 1115 | ...... | 1100 | ...... |
| Washington | 265 | ...... | 125 | ...... |
| Wayne | ...... | 626 | ...... | 750 |
| Westmoreland | ...... | 1067 | ...... | 1100 |
| Wyoming | ...... | 91 | ...... | 100 |
| York | ...... | 2884 | ...... | 3000 |
| Total | 54,478 | 37,300 | | |

Some of these majorities are estimated, and the official returns may make slight changes, but it is very evident that Sharswood (Democrat), for Supreme Judge, has carried the State by about 3000 majority.

Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum telegraphs to a friend that he has been beaten by Judge Woodward, in the Twelfth District, for Congress, after a hard fight. The vote was close. Woodward has a majority of less than three hundred.

### Democratic Ways and Means.

It is reported that the following private circular was issued previous to the election, and sent in a sealed envelope to the Chairman of each Democratic County Committee, in Pennsylvania:—

"Dear Sir:—The necessity for close attention to details in this contest is most apparent. It is comparatively noiseless, but it should be made full of activity.

"The great end to be accomplished is:—

"To poll every Democratic vote.

"The first thing to be done is to learn the names of all the Democrats and doubtful men. For this purpose the blanks were furnished you, and so far as you have returned to me the lists I to-day send you copies by mail. Send the remainder as rapidly as possible.

"These lists are to be placed in the hands of active men in the districts; I enclose in each list a circular describing their duties, for their direction; I also enclose you a copy thereof.

"Make it your business to employ these men yourself; do not trust to letters; go and see them; pay them for their time in warning the dilatory, and for election day, and provide the means to haul the slow men to the polls. It is better to spend money in this way than by meetings. If you have any doubt of the men you employ, tell others of our friends that you have placed money in their hands.

"Get your detailed vote for 1865 and for 1866. Compare the two, and this will show you the districts likely to be slow. Give them special attention now. It is important to get reliable men in each district. Do not devote your attention to making a specific majority, but look to getting your whole vote. When this is done the majority follows.

"In very slow districts, I would suggest a special contract with active men, thus:—In 1865 the district polled 100 Democratic votes; in 1866 120 Democratic votes; now, for every Democratic vote over 110 polled we will pay you a fixed sum the day after the election. This is simply an incentive to bring men out, for the vote of 1867 shows they are there. See that your agents have all Democrats assessed, naturalized, and their taxes paid. Let me know what I can do for you. Send forward the lists rapidly.

Be very careful of this paper; keep it entirely private. Respectfully yours

"WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

"Chairman Democratic State Central Committee."

### OHIO.

#### Counties Complete.

| | Vote in 1866. | | Maj. in 1867. | | Negro Suf. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rep. | Dem. | Hayes. | Thurman. | For. | Ag'st. |
| Allen | 1853 | 2257 | ...... | 1000 | ...... | 1100 |
| Ashland | 2175 | 2208 | ...... | 300 | ...... | 350 |
| Clarke | 3569 | 1960 | 1200 | ...... | 700 | ...... |
| Crawford | 1997 | 3179 | ...... | 1650 | ...... | 1800 |
| Cuyahoga | 8631 | 5697 | 2300 | ...... | 2000 | ...... |
| Erie | 2987 | 1797 | 400 | ...... | ...... | 400 |
| Franklin | 4652 | 6490 | ...... | 2700 | ...... | 3000 |
| Fulton | 2066 | 1057 | 900 | ...... | 850 | ...... |
| Greene | 3963 | 1583 | 1700 | ...... | 1600 | ...... |
| Hamilton | 22118 | 18341 | 1200 | ...... | ...... | 400 |
| Henry | 1006 | 1402 | ...... | 500 | ...... | 575 |
| Knox | 2024 | 2471 | 53 | ...... | ...... | 100 |
| Licking | 3392 | 4010 | ...... | 1200 | ...... | 1400 |
| Montgomery | 5628 | 5608 | ...... | 460 | ...... | 500 |
| Perry | 1720 | 1912 | ...... | 350 | ...... | 350 |
| Pike | 1037 | 1519 | ...... | 682 | ...... | 700 |
| Putnam | 1164 | 1954 | ...... | 1200 | ...... | 1400 |
| Richland | 2957 | 3314 | ...... | 651 | ...... | 700 |
| Ross | 3272 | 3362 | ...... | 600 | ...... | 700 |
| Sandusky | 2407 | 2556 | ...... | 700 | ...... | 800 |
| Seneca | 2079 | 3343 | ...... | 1003 | ...... | 1500 |
| Shelby | 1483 | 2071 | ...... | 850 | ...... | 1050 |
| Wayne | 3343 | 3402 | ...... | 459 | ...... | 600 |
| Butler | 3021 | 4726 | ...... | 2015 | ...... | 2500 |
| Hancock | 2272 | 2380 | ...... | 300 | ...... | 450 |
| Lucas | 4193 | 2824 | 1500 | ...... | 1000 | ...... |
| Muskingum | 4562 | 4207 | ...... | 445 | ...... | 600 |
| Washington | 3769 | 3169 | 412 | ...... | ...... | 100 |
| Totals | 105140 | 98631 | 9665 | 17062 | 6150 | 21025 |

Republican majority in 1866.................. 6509
Democratic majority in 1867.................. 7397
Majority against negro suffrage.............. 14875

The Negro Suffrage Amendment has been defeated by about 20,000 majority, and it is probable that the Democrats have carried the State by a small majority, although the Republican papers claim the State by a small majority. Judge Thurman and greenbacks have succeeded, it is thought. If this be proved by the official returns, the political revulsion may be said to have reached its zenith in Ohio on the 8th.

### Official Returns Show Heavy Democratic Gains—Probable Election of the Democratic Ticket.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9.—Fifty-five counties have been officially heard from up to this evening at the State House, giving, in the aggregate, 27,335 votes for Judge Thurman as a gain on the vote of last year, and, if not reduced by the expected returns from the Western Reserve, electing a Democrat Governor of Ohio. We are anxiously awaiting the full returns, but Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is believed to be elected by over five thousand majority. The negro suffrage amendment is utterly defeated.

### DESPATCH FROM HON. S. S. COX.

#### Probable Election of the Democratic State Ticket and a Democratic Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9.—We have undoubtedly elected Judge Thurman as Governor, and the entire Democratic State ticket, with a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

UHRICKSVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The State officials concede Thurman and the Democratic State ticket elected. The Democrats claim from 4000 to 10,000 majority. The Legislature is probably Democratic in both branches. This is my latest from Columbus. I am on my way to New York. Bring out the guns! S. S. COX.

### IOWA.

In Iowa there have been large Democratic gains, but the State has been carried by the Republicans by about 15,000 majority.

### THE LEGISLATURES.

The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa still maintain Republican majorities. That of Ohio is quite close, and it is the most important, as a United States Senator is to be chosen by it in the place of Hon. B. F. Wade. The prominent candidates are Hon. William Denison and Hon. B. F. Wade, Republicans; Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and Hon. S. S. Cox, Democrats.

## EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS IN WASHINGTON.

### Opinions of Prominent Radicals—How the President Takes It—Intended Serenade by the Conservative Heroes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—11·30 P. M.—One remarkable feature in the manner the Republicans here receive the election news from Ohio is the coincidence of their views as to the cause of their defeat. All the blame is laid upon the amendment to the State Constitution. One prominent radical was heard to exclaim, "That unfortunate amendment! in its fall it has torn down with it the Republican party." Another said that negro suffrage was rapidly drifting towards breakers, and the Republican party ought to save itself by cutting loose from the wreck.

Most of the radicals, however, accept the reverse with great good humor, although evidently greatly astounded by the magnitude of the defeat, which seems to have been totally unexpected to even those politicians who are best informed. The attempt of those who furnished a large proportion of the despatches announcing the progress of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, to identify the present Democratic party with the old disunion Copperhead party, by alluding to the Republican party as the Union party, met with severe condemnation among many of the conservative Republicans here. They were indignant at the injustice of the terms. The results of the elections just over are not regarded by them as triumphs for the Democratic party, nor as indicating that the people mean to support the line of policy adopted by the President, but as manifesting the disapprobation of the country at the course lately pursued by Congress in the matter of reconstruction.

Another marked feature of the results of the election, is the evident desire of the Democrats to avoid the President, and to monopolize all the honor and credit of the victories to themselves. Preparations have, however, been made for a serenade to the President to-morrow, under the auspices of the Conservative Army and Navy Union, presided over by Col. O'Bierne. The President takes the news to-day very calmly. There has not been an unusual number of visitors at the White House during the day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

### The Elections—A Lesson.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Late in the summer of 1862 Mr. Lincoln was persuaded, after long urging and hesitation, to issue his edict of emancipation. The country, it was said, was not prepared for it—that is, the slow coaches were not. And when the elections that soon followed showed Democratic gains almost everywhere—from East to West—the "conservatives" shouted that abolition and radicalism had received their death-blow. "Look at Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin!" they exclaimed—"their Republican majorities reduced more than half; see Pennsylvania carried by the Democrats, and a U. S. Senator gained, in spite of Lincoln's large majority; see Ohio, swept clean by 5000 majority for the Democrats, who carry fourteen Representatives in Congress—a clear gain of seven; see Indiana, Illinois likewise carried—both branches of the Legislature, two-thirds of the Representatives in Congress, and a Democratic United States Senator gained in each; see New Jersey, which gave Lincoln four of her seven electors, now swept by the Democrats by over fourteen thousand majority, giving another Senator, with four of the five Representatives in Congress; look at New York, where Lincoln had fifty thousand majority, and the Union ticket last year a hundred thousand, now electing Seymour Governor by ten thousand, and seventeen to fourteen Representatives in Congress—do you not see the handwriting on the wall? Isn't it high time to give up nigger-worship, and attend to saving the Union?"

These taunts were bitter, but the exultation that impelled them was transient. Though Fredericksburg, and Galveston, and the first repulse at Vicksburg and Chancellorsville, were still before us, the national cause was not lost, for it was the cause of freedom and humanity. Much less is it lost now, though the false hearts which thought the defeat of Wadsworth and the loss of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois lessons that only the blind could fail to read and heed, still remain to renew their croakings, and have another, though lesser, opportunity.

Judge Sharswood is elected to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as we feared he would be; and we believe this the extent of the Democratic triumph in that State. Many Republicans *would* vote for him on personal grounds; yet a good county ticket in Philadelphia would have defeated his election. But it was supposed that *any* thing would be elected that could get on the Republican ticket; so nominations were made that the people *would not* support; while the Democrats, having little hope of success, nominated three soldiers who had a good war record for the best offices, and so gained thousands of votes. We trust the lesson will not be lost on those who control nominations in our State. We can tell them that the Legislative jobbers and railroad robbers who are "fixing things" in several districts to nominate themselves to our next Legislature, may buy ever so many delegates, but cannot buy the people. Mr. Jacob Sharp, for example, will waste his money if he uses it to achieve a Republican nomination.

We shall of course have the old cry renewed—"See how Ohio has voted down equal manhood suffrage—hadn't we better drop the nigger and take care of ourselves?' The answer is ready:—Ohio on Tuesday gave more votes, and a larger proportion of her Republican strength, for manhood suffrage, than any other State has ever given—more by many thousands than she would ever have given till now. Say that one Republican in every twenty went straight over to the enemy on this question, and one weak brother voted the Republican ticket, but failed to vote for manhood suffrage, what of it?

New York, twenty-one years ago, gave but 85,406 votes for equal rights; in 1860 she more than doubled this, giving it 197,503; and still it was heavily beaten, though Lincoln carried the State at that election by 50,000 majority. The next time it will have at least 300,000; and, if beaten by a handful, its enemies will scream and fire guns for their glorious victory. So it will be in other States; while the vital principle of genuine democracy marches on through seeming defeats to its inevitable and conclusive triumph.

There are still some persons in the Republican camp whose hearts are with the adverse host, and who, we trust, will now be tempted to let their bodies follow. At all events, through whatever trials of its constancy, its consistency, the great party of which they would fain bear the bag so long as there may be anything likely to go into it, will move right on to the arduous but inevitable achievement of equal rights for all citizens; and those who are not ready to suffer in that cause cannot leave its ranks too soon. "Soldiers!" said Garibaldi to the forlorn hope of Italian liberty in 1849, "I offer you privation, hardship, hunger, wounds, death—will you follow me?"

Such is the spirit in which Humanity and Justice claim their votaries; such are the appeals, such the crises, which separate the gold from the dross. When the Republican party has no further prejudices to vanquish, no further wrongs to redress, we hope it may die and be buried; not linger on, maintaining a mockery of existence on the good ideas of the past, the bad whisky of the present, like the sham Democracy. Whenever all its better aspirations shall have been actualized, its dissolution cannot and should not be long postponed. HORACE GREELEY.

### MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

#### John Quincy Adams Accepts the Democratic Nomination for Governor—Synopsis of His Letter of Acceptance.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—John Quincy Adams, the nominee of the Democratic Convention for Governor, has accepted the nomination. In his letter of acceptance, which will be published to-morrow, he says that after having been reluctantly compelled to differ with his friends of the Republican party last fall upon grave political questions, he had hoped to avoid any public action for at least two years, hoping in that period to correct or confirm his opinions upon national policy.

Mr. Adams frankly states his political opinions. The recent course of the Republican party has abated his confidence in it. They seem lately, at Worcester, to have allowed their hatred of a man to supply the lack of any declaration of principles on national affairs, and their dread of intestine strife to gag their speech on State questions. Mr. Adams adopts the principles promulgated at the Democratic Convention, and approves of the doctrine of State Rights as officially announced.

It is difficult, he says, to reconcile the incompetency shown upon questions of finance and taxation, and says that the intolerable burden of an exploded and unscientific plan of internal taxation, combined with a tariff which is nothing but legalized robbery, must have been saddled upon the people by gross ignorance or fraud, and if not speedily removed it will furnish the exhausted taxpayer with a semblance of reason for repudiation. Mr. Adams regards the action of the Democratic Convention as standing in honorable contrast to the timorous and time-serving tone of the Republican Convention, and believes that the wise and conservative men of the Republican party regard the sumptuary laws as preposterous invasions by statute of the lawful domain of morals. In conclusion, Mr. Adams says that after an avowal of his opinions he should feel that he arrogated an absurd importance to his personal preferences if he declined to stand as the candidate of the party.

### What the "Revolution" Means.

In Pennsylvania:—

1. Repeal of the act allowing colored people to ride in the cars.
2. Death to manhood suffrage in the State.
3. Sunday cars, Sunday liquor, and Sunday lager.
4. Placing Philadelphia once more under Democratic misrule.

The Democratic triumph in Ohio signifies:—

1. Death to universal suffrage.
2. Recognition of the State Rights doctrine.
3. Overthrow of the National Bank system.
4. Repudiation of the national debt. Payment of the interest and principal in greenbacks, and a financial crisis of alarming dimensions.
5. Election of Clement L. Vallandigham to the United States Senate, a real public calamity.

In the country it means:—

First. Nomination of Andrew Johnson for the Presidency, by the conglomerate party.

Second. Repudiation of the national debt.

Third. Decrease and disgrace of the national army.

Fourth. Defeat of the impeachment movement.

Fifth. General amnesty to all Rebels.

Sixth. *Last, but not least*—Overthrow or nullification of the Congressional Reconstruction plan in the Southern States.

### *THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.*

#### The Court to Assemble November 25—Chief-Justice Chase to Preside—The Line of Defense Proposed—The Counsel.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—The despatch sent by the agent of the Associated Press, purporting to give the programme of the Davis trial, is wholly incorrect. I have just had a conversation with a high 'judicial officer," who ought to be well posted thereanent. The substance of our interview was as follows:—The term of the Circuit Court will commence on the fourth Monday of November, and the trial of Mr. Davis will be the first on the docket.

Chief Justice Chase will most certainly preside, and contemplates getting through with it in time for the opening of the Supreme Court in Washington, on the first Monday in December. The time of counsel will be limited, and the trial will be shortened as much as possible, for the Chief Justice has said that he does not intend to make it an everlasting affair.

The witnesses named in the despatch may possibly be present, as they were the gentlemen upon whose enforced testimony the indictment was framed at Norfolk more than a year ago. They are Hon. John Goode, Jr., late of the Confederate Congress and at present a member of the Virginia Legislature; Captain J. Hardy Hendren, of the Confederate States Army; Major James F. Milligan, of the Confederate States Signal Corps, and at present one of the editors of the *Norfolk Virginian;* Colonel Scarborough, a lawyer of distinction, late of the Confederate army. All these gentlemen are residents of Norfolk; but there will be many other witnesses, mostly of the stamp of General Wise, General Mahone, and other Confederate dignitaries.

Mr. Chandler has consulted with the counsel of the prisoner, and informed him of the grounds of the prosecution, and it is known that the defence will be based, first, upon the doctrine of State Rights; second, the right of secession; and third, that the Confederacy being a *de facto* Government, and recognized as a belligerent power, it had the right under the laws of nations to wage war. The witnesses for the defense, it is thought, will be very numerous.

The District Attorney has employed as counsel to assist him, in addition to Mr. Evarts, of New York, General H. H. Wells, of Alexandria, Va., formerly a Provost Marshal General in the army, from Detroit, Mich., and at present an aspiring conservative Republican politician of this State, and a nominee for the Convention.

Judge Underwood to-day, before adjourning his Court, ordered the Marshal to summon a *venire* of seventy-two petit jurors and twenty-four grand jurors, the former for the great State trial, as it is anticipated that there will be many challenges to the array. The jurors will be chose from white and black Union men. The responsibility for conducting the trial rests altogether upon the District Attorney, as there will be no Executive interference.

The public may rely upon the above as a correct programme of the great trial.

NITRO-GLYCERINE FOR BLASTING.—The Summit Tunnel on the Pacific Railroad has just been completed. The work was expedited about 25 per cent. faster than it could have been had not nitro-glycerine been made on the spot and substituted for gunpowder.

RED LEAD.—Barton produces red lead by heating the oxide of lead to redness with nitrate of soda, or by heating at the same temperature a mixture of 1894 parts of sulphate of lead, 665 parts of carbonate of soda, and 177 parts of nitrate of soda. The resulting mass is to be washed.

# SECOND EDITION

## THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION

## THE VERY LATEST.

## THE STATE STILL IN DOUBT

## A Burglary in a State Prison.

## European Market Reports.

## Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

## Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From information just received at the Republican Headquarters, by Colonel Frank Jordan, it seems probable that Judge Williams has carried the State by a small majority. But Mr. Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, still insists that Sharswood's election is certain.

### *RESULT IN THE BUCKEYE STATE.*

#### Election of Judge Thurman—The Legislature Largely Democratic—Democratic United States Senator Secured.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—Judge Thurman, Democrat, has been elected Governor. Fifty counties give him a majority of 5077 over General Hayes.

The Legislature, as far as known, stands as follows:—

Senate—Republicans, 17; Democrats, 19.
House—Republicans, 49; Democrats, 57.

It is quite probable that this status in the Legislature will not be changed, and hence a Democrat will be elected to the United States Senate in place of Hon. B. F. Wade.

### *THE LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.*

#### Ohio—Result in Fifty Counties—The Legislature Democratic.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—This morning's *Commercial* says of the election in Ohio:—Something over fifty counties in Ohio have been heard from, and they leave Thurman (Dem.) with a majority of about 6000. The remaining twenty-five or thirty counties, embracing several in the region of the Reserve, will certainly reduce these figures; whether they will overbalance them, or place the majority on the other side, is a question which seems likely to be decided only by the official return.

The Legislature appears to be hopelessly gone. The Democrats gain Senators in the Second, Third, Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, and probably the Thirteenth Districts, giving them a clear majority of one or two; and in the House they have secured a gain of eighteen members, making a majority, with a prospect of some others yet in doubt, which would give them a working balance of from five to ten on joint ballot.

The *Gazette* says that the returns are still incomplete; and the election is very close, but the probabilities are that the Democrats have carried both Houses of the General Assembly. The Governor is in doubt, but with a probability that Thurman is elected.

The *Enquirer* says:—"We estimate Judge Thurman's majority at 2169. The Legislature will stand in the Senate 17 Radicals to 19 Democrats, and in the House 50 Radicals to 56 Democrats.

### *FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.*

#### Market Report of Last Evening.

LONDON, Oct. 9—Evening.—Consols closed at 94⅛ for money; United States Five-twenties, 71⅞; Illinois Central, 77⅞; Erie Railroad, 44⅞; Great Western Railroad, 22.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 9—Evening.—United States Bonds, 74⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—Evening.—The Cotton Market closes irregular; sales to-day, 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 8¾@8 5-16.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Corn, 44s. 6d.; Wheat, 15s. 3d. for white California, and 14s. 3d. for red Western; Barley, 5s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 8d.; Peas, 47s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef, 130s.; Pork, 71s.; Bacon, 44s.; Lard, 55s.; Cheese, 52s.

#### The Circassian Disabled.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—Evening.—Advices have been received from Falmouth, stating that the steamship Circassian, from Bremen for New York, had put into that port with her machinery disabled, and will go into dock for repairs.

### Burglary in a State Prison.

HARTFORD, Oct. 10.—The State Prison at Wethersford, Conn., was entered by burglars last night, and two hundred dollars worth of silverware stolen from the show-case in the burnishing shop, where the articles were exposed for sale to visitors. The thieves gained access to the prison yard by breaking through a small gate in the rear, and taking a wheelbarrow from one of the shops, they rolled off the booty and then returned the barrow. The stolen silver belonged to Hall, Elton & Co., contractors for the labor of convicts in the burnishing shop.

### Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 10.—Arrived, ship Valley Forge, from Callao, with guano. Spoke, August 26th, ship Uncle Toby, from Callao, for Hampton roads. September 6th, off Cape St. Roque, bark Morning Light, of, and from, New York, for Buenos Ayres. September 3d, brig Lizzie M. Merrill, of, and from, Richmond, Maine, for New Orleans.

### Markets by Telegraph.

[By the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Cotton quiet at 18@19c. for middlings. Flour dull; 8000 barrels sold; State, $9@11·40, Ohio, $10·80@14; Western, $9@14; Southern, $11@15; California, $11·50@13·50. Wheat quiet, and 1c. lower; 2100 bushels sold; Milwaukie Club, $2·40@2·41. Corn dull, and 1c. lower; 38,000 bushels sold mixed Western, $1·40@1·41. Oats dull, and 1c. lower; 20,000 bushels sold; Ohio, 81½c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new Mess, $23. Lard quiet at 14@14½c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 101⅞; Canton, 48½; Erie, 68½; Cleveland and Toledo, 130¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106¼; Michigan Central, 105½; do. Southern, 83; New York Central, 122; Illinois Central, 122½; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia 6s, 47; Missouri 6s, 104½; Hudson River, 129½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 109½; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, 105¾. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 143½. Sterling Exchange, 109¾.

## FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

### PRUSSIA.

#### Address of the Reichstag in Reply to the King—Coalition Between the Government Party and the National Liberals.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Although the opposition to the throne speech, seemed, on Saturday, almost insuperable, an agreement was arrived at between the conservatives and national liberals, by which the following address, prepared by Herr Aregidi, was supported by the two parties and carried through the Reichstag, on Tuesday:—

"Most High and Mighty King! Most Gracious King and Lord:—To your Royal Majesty and illustrious colleagues the first constitutionally established Reichstag of the North German Bund, declares the thanks and satisfaction of the nation for the success thus far obtained for a real German policy. The public life of Germany has at last, after centuries of severe trial, won a sure basis. To secure this basis of a great national future, and to perfect it, the sense of civil freedom and political welfare will from henceforth be the aim of every effort of the Reichstag. Since the grand union of North Germany we have become, in an increased degree, conscious of our duty to meet for the establishment of a national union, embracing the South and the North. We, for our part, can only then first consider the great work complete when the entry of the South German States into the Bund has been effected on the basis of article seventy-nine of the North German Bund constitution. With joy, therefore, do we greet every measure of your Majesty, which, as the proposal concerning the reinstituting of the Zollverein, brings us nearer this desired goal in the free union of all parts. The irresistible might of national attachment, and the harmony of all material and intellectual interests, forbid every backward step on the way begun. We are convinced that in the high confederated governments, sure of their way and goal, do not fear that other nations could successfully dispute our right to national existence. The German people, animated by the wish to live in peace with all nations, desires only to regulate its own affairs in perfect independence. Determined to repel every attempt at foreign interference in calm self-confidence, Germany will make this indisputable right good under all circumstances. We go, then, in joyful assurance to the work of peace before, and to be presented to the Reichstag.

"Through careful encouragement of the intellectual and moral treasures of the people, through judicious economy in expenditure and impartial distribution of burdens, through like rights for all and like duties for all, through faithful devotion to the fatherland, the State, founded by the nation under the glorious leadership of the Hohenzollerns, will be immovable. In the deepest reverence, we continue to be your royal Majesty's most humble and most obedient,

"REICHSTAG, of the North German Bund."

Count Bismark spoke twice on the proposal, but chose rather to use the delicate position in which a minister naturally stands when an address to his sovereign is being debated, as an excuse for not committing himself, than to express assent or dissent to the support of it. He intimated that no fears need be entertained of its tone towards foreign governments, and that it was, perhaps, hardly necessary to be so urgent in inviting the Southern States to walk into the parlor. The adoption of the address is a shrewd move, supposed to originate from Bismark himself. While the government did not wish to have quite so strong an expression of feeling sent in to it, it was willing that its friends should make a slight concession to the national liberals in a matter involving merely words, if thereby a more substantial return could be obtained later. By this public acknowledgment of a good understanding between the conservatives and the powerful fraction of the liberal party known as the national liberals, it is hoped that the breach between the latter and their old friends, the radicals, will be widened, and the way paved for a final separation. Instead of bluntly advocating a general league of offense and defense, as less skilful and less experienced manipulators might have done, efforts are being made at special coalitions, as if no general movement was in progress. As the national Liberals are just now smarting under an exposure of their weakness in Berlin, made by last week's elections, no more favorable opportunity could be wished for inducing them to take the proffered alliance kindly.

### GARIBALDI.

#### The General on the "Slave Rights" of the Romans.

FLORENCE, Sept. 28.—A letter written by Garibaldi, dated September 24th, and addressed to the newspapers while in prison, has been published. He says:—"The Romans possess the right of all slaves—namely, to rise in insurrection. It is the duty of the Italians to help them. I hope they will do so, and therefore say, march on. The whole world looks on you!"

### Fire in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10.—A fire occurred at Hillsboro Bridge at 2 A. M. to-day, which destroyed the large livery stable of George A. Robbins, together with five horses, carriages, harness, hay, and grain. Also a small livery stable, owned by John Muzzy, and occupied by O. P. Greenleaf.

### An Unfortunate Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9.—The steamer Ella Faber, which was sunk below Cannelton on Saturday, and was raised and placed on the docks this morning, took fire this evening, and is reported totally destroyed.

## *FINANCE AND COMMERCE.*

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867.

The demand for money to-day was, perhaps, a little less pressing than towards the close of last week, but was sufficient to maintain rates of interest and give employment to all surplus offering. Call loans are made upon Government securities at 7 per cent.; on miscellaneous collaterals an additional consideration in many cases is paid. There is not much doing in commercial paper, and only the best signatures find currency at 7@10 per cent. per annum discount. Foreign exchange is mostly held at steady rates.

For Government loans the closing figures were:—Registered 1881s, 111⅛a111⅞; coupon 1881s, 111⅞a111⅞; 5-20 registered 1862s, 104⅛a104⅞; 5-20 coupon 1862s, 112a112⅛; 5-20 coupon '64s, 108⅞a109; 5-20 coupon '65s, 109a109⅛; 5-20 coupon 1865s, January and July, 107a107⅛; 5-20 coupon '67s do., 107⅛a107⅞; 10-40s registered, 100⅛a100⅞; 10-40s, coupon, 100⅝a100⅞; June and July 7-30s, 105⅞a106; October compounds, 1864, 119a119½; December do., 118a118½; August do., 116a116½; September do., 115½a115⅞; October do., 115a115½.

Railroad stocks were not so strong, and Reading declined to 50⅞; Camden and Amboy and Lehigh Valley declined ½; Catawissa preferred sold at 28; 52¼ was bid for Pennsylvania.

Canal stocks were heavy. Lehigh Navigation and Schuylkill Navigation declined ½.

In Bank and Passenger Railway shares there was no change, and the sales were unimportant.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143¼; 11 A. M., 143⅜; 12 M., 143⅛; 1 P. M., 143⅜, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues in active demand at 7 per cent., and houses of the highest credit cannot do better. Commercial bills sell at 7@9 per cent. when of short date and high character. The banks are disposed to be prudent, and feel confident that employment can be had for all their money the rest of the year at 7 per cent."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says:—

"The demand for money on Saturday was active, and checking was generally heavy. Rates of interest are firm at 8@10 ₱ cent. between bankers and their depositors, the latter figure prevailing. In the open market 10@12 ₱ cent. is readily obtained on first-class paper, and any other kind meets with no favor. Money is in active demand on call at 9@10 ₱ cent. Exchange is in better demand, and, there being a decrease in the receipts, rates are firm at par buying and 50c. premium selling."

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 U S 10-40s..cp....c. | 100¾ | 9 sh Lehigh N stk... | 39½ |
| $3000 Lehigh 6s '84...... | 86 | 20 sh Leh V R.......... | 54¾ |
| 17 sh Cam & Am...... | 126 | 100 sh Cata Pf.........s5.. | 28 |
| 3 do.............. | 126 | 100 sh Fulton Coal...... | 4⅛ |
| 18 do.............. | 126 | 1 sh 2d & 3d Sts....... | 76¼ |

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞@111⅞; do. 1862, 111⅞@112⅛; do., 1864, 108⅞@109; do., 1865, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅞; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@107⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅝@100⅞; do. 7·30s, June, 105⅝@105⅞; do., July, 105⅝@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119⅛@119⅝; do. December, 1864, 118⅛@118⅝; do., May, 1865, 117@117⅛; do., August, 1865, 116@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 115@115⅛. Gold, 143⅛@143⅜. Silver, 137@138⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅞@111⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅞@112⅛; do., 1864, 108⅞@109; do., 1865, 108⅞@109⅛; do. new, 107⅛@107⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅝@100⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105⅝@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅝@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118⅛; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 143⅛@143⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞@111⅞; old 5-20s, 111⅞@112⅛; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅞@109; do., 1865, 108⅞@109⅛; do., July, 107⅛@107⅞; do., 1867, 107⅛@107½; 10-40s, 100⅝@100⅞; 7·30s, June, 105⅝@106; do., July, 105⅝@106⅛. Gold, 142⅞@143½.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 10.—The demand for Flour for home consumption is limited, but with a continuation of light receipts, stock holders are firm in their views. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@10·50 for old stock and fresh ground extra; $10·50@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@12·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and $13·50@15 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour varies from $8·25 to $8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and the demand is chiefly from the millers, who purchase principally of prime lots. Sales of Red at $2·40@2·70, and California at $3·25. 1000 bushels Rye sold at $1·70@1·73, an advance.

Corn has again advanced, and the demand is good. Sales of 6000 bushels Western mixed and Yellow at $1·50. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels at 70 cents and 75 cents.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from $9 to $9·25 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy sell at $2·75, and Flaxseed at $2·80@2·83.

No. 1. Quercitron Bark is held firmly at $55 ₱ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Third Page.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............OCTOBER 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............62|11 A. M..............70|2 P. M..............72

### CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Autocrat, ——, San Francisco, via Baltimore, Workman & Co.
Barque Ukraine, Melchen, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Barque Kosmos, Wierichs, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Keret, Brown, Boston, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Washington, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Washington, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, Richmond, do.
Schr Boston, Smith, Providence, do.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, Allyn's Point, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Charleston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. Stetson, Somers, Braintree, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Dover, do.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Quincy Point, do.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Norwich, do.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, Norwich, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr M. Haley, Haley, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Georgetown, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr C. Kienzle, Woodruff, Providence, J. R. White & Son.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, Boston, Sawyer & Co.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr B. Strong, Brown, Providence, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Newport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, Pawtucket, do.

### ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 72 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Had heavy NE. gales during the entire passage. 7th, lat. 33 50, lon. 77, saw a ship showing No. 1784, supposed to be the ship Charlotte.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, 30 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.

Barque F. B. Fay, Durham, 40 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.

Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, 9 days from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Williams, 6 days from James river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Antelope, Paine, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, 8 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, from Providence.
Schr E. Magee, Barnes, from Salem.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Fall River.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, from Hingham.
Schr C. Hill, Cheeseman, from Boston.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Boston.
Schr M. Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr Active, Matthews, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from Boston.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, from Boston.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, from Boston.
Schr C. Stetson, Somers, from Braintree.
Schr Oneida, Davis, from Providence.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, from Providence.
Schr Grace Clifton, Otis, from Boston.
Schr J J Worthington, Brown, from Providence.
Schr Benjamin Strong, Brown, from Providence.
Schr T Lake, Adams, from Providence.
Schr George H. Bent, Smith, from Cambridgeport.
Schr Boston, Smith, from Fall River.
Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, from Lynn.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Greenport.
Schr C. Kienzle, Woodruff, from Cohassett Narrows.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, from Norwich.
Schr Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, from Fall River.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, from New London.
Schr H. N. Benedict, Case, from Newport, R. I.

### BELOW.

Ship L. Skolfield, from Liverpool.
Brig E. P. Stewart, from Orchilla.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., Oct. 9—6 A. M.—Ship Zouave, from Philadelphia for New Orleans; brigs Charles Wesley, do. for Boston; Rabboni, do. for do.; M. E. Thompson, from Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Reporter, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth; G. F. Geary, from Charleston for New York; Thomas Walters, from Porto Rico for do.; A. E. Derrickson, Lewes for do.; D. B. Steelman, from Hog Island for New York; Panama, do. for do.; Lady Antrim, from Norfolk for New York; Ocean Belle, do. for do.; Arctic, from Georgetown, D. C., for do.; E. H. Clark, from Newtown for do.; D. S. Siner, from Wilmington, N. C., for do.; Exertion, James River for do.; Delmont, from Georgetown, D. C. for do.; Paul Seavey, Turks Island for Belfast (lost boat in gale, 29th ult.; spoke brig S. P. Brown, 25th ult., lat. 21 15, lon. 73 13); A. M. Collins, Philadelphia for Norwich; S. C. Tyler, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; J. B. Henry, from Philadelphia for do.; Mary Standish, Joseph Hay, Fanny Keating, J. V. Wellington, Christopher Loeser, Lucy A. Orcutt, Mary E. Staples, all from Philadelphia for Boston; W. H. Dennis, do. for Salem; J. N. Baker, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; S. Washburn, Philadelphia for Taunton; Ruby, do. for Newburyport; C. C. Clark, do. for Portland; Siak, do. for Salisbury; Corvo, from Richmond for Boston; Naiad Queen Philadelphia for Newport; J. D. Ingraham, do. for Hartford; T. J. Tull, Richmond for New Bedford; J. L. Malloy, Philadelphia for New Haven; Silver Bell, do. for Gardner; Vandalia, Rondout for Boston, were at Breakwater last night, but have all left this morning for their destinations. Schooners A. H. Lennox and Henrietta, with stone for the Breakwater, remain.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

### MEMORANDA.

Ship Mercator, Lindeman, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 27th ult.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston this morning at 10·30.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The South and the Political Revolution.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

We published a few days since a letter from General Barringer, of North Carolina, urging the South to accept, or, at all events, to acquiesce in, the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It embodied many very cogent and powerful reasons why such a course should be pursued. Laying aside all questions of feeling—all criminations and recriminations for the wrongs and sufferings of the past, he insisted that the very existence of the South depended upon her acquiescence in the policy of the victorious power to which she had been compelled to yield, and he cited the successive steps of suffering and of loss, by which her successive refusals so to do had been resented and punished by the conquering and dominant party—until it has finally culminated in enforced negro suffrage, the disfranchisement of a large portion of the white voters, and the subjection of the Southern States to military rule. And he pointed, by way of warning, to the certainty that, if the South still refuses acquiescence, she will be subjected inevitably to increased suffering and humiliation.

All this is clearly and undeniably true. It is very easy to say, and to prove, that it ought not to be so, but all the argument in the world will not disprove the fact. It is quite clear to everybody that the war is ended and that the North and South ought to resume their old feelings and their old relations; but the fact is they do not resume them, and all the logic in the world will not alter that fact. It seems, to our minds, perfectly clear that all the passions which the war aroused, all the resentments which its horrors engendered, all the hatreds which followed in its track, ought to subside and no longer influence the action of either section towards the other; but they have not subsided, nevertheless; they are still active, powerful, and unrelenting. The action of Congress, and of the people of the loyal States, is still largely controlled, not by their calm and sober judgment as to the requirements of justice and public policy, but by the feelings and sentiments which the war engendered, and which a thousand things, the provocations of the South, the action of the President, the appeals of public speakers, and the public press, the schemes of demagogues and the reckless ambition of selfish and unscrupulous partisan leaders, continue to keep alive.

The truth is neither section, and but few persons in either section, appreciate fully the tremendous effects of civil war, and especially of such a war as ours, upon every interest and every sentiment of the whole community. One might as well expect order and symmetry in the architecture of a great city after an earthquake, as to look for cool judgment and sober reason the moment the thunders of such a war have died away. The contest touches everything, and leaves nothing as it found it. Great rights, great interests, great systems of habit and of thought, disappear during its progress. It leaves us a different people in everything from what we were when it came upon us. The war created a perfect revolution in the public mind—in our modes of thinking on public questions, and of dealing with political and social interests. Slavery once seemed to us a gigantic evil—protected from our hatred only by the Constitution; but it disappeared so suddenly and so completely, that our respect for what was so long its bulwark is no longer what it was. The power which destroyed slavery in spite of the Constitution seems to us greater than the Constitution itself. And the general effect of the war has been very greatly to weaken our respect for all the forms and provisions of fundamental law which stand between the will of the people and the objects which they think ought to be accomplished. The war has ended, but the revolution has not. The victory of the North at once demonstrated its power and stimulated the determination to use it. It was not easy for the conquering party to throw down their weapons the moment they had achieved their victory. There were too many things which ought still to be accomplished, for them to stop short suddenly in what had proved to be so brilliant and so successful a career. Thaddeus Stevens expressed the general sentiment of the North much more accurately than he supposed, or than the North would admit, when he said in Congress that, having got rid of all constitutional restrictions and limitations of power by the war, Congress should not *restore* the Union as our fathers had made it, but should seize the opportunity to *reconstruct* it, and make it what it should be.

The country in its political action to-day is following, not the dictates and prescriptions of the Constitution, but what it deems the necessities and requirements of the political emergency. Arguments drawn from the Constitution, from the precedents of our history, or the opinions of the statesmen of our earlier days, are heard with impatience and dismissed with contempt. A public writer or a public speaker incurs only derision by insisting upon anything in the past—laws, usages, or anything else—as conclusive in regard to anything that is of the present. Even the past pledges of political parties have no more vitality or force than the old newspapers in which they are recorded. Everything said or done before the war is as dead as if it were done before the flood. That great catastrophe swept away everything that was old, and gave us a new political heaven and a new political earth. And all our views of public affairs, all our action on political subjects, all our judgments of the present and our speculations about the future, are colored and controlled by this great fact.

We do not say that this is right, but it is a fact. It may not be constitutional, but it is actual. Perhaps the country ought not to be thus governed—but it is and will be—not because it is in accordance with abstract reason and justice, but because it is in accordance with the instincts and impulses of human nature. Of course, a reaction may come, but only from the excesses into which the dominant party, made arrogant by its power, may be betrayed; and every attempt to produce a reaction in advance of its time only strengthens the party against which it is aimed. But for the Philadelphia Convention, the President's blind and blundering resistance, the frantic determination of the Democratic party to recover power, and the discontented and arrogant temper which all these movements inspired in the South, the Union would probably have been restored, and the Southern States in the possession of their political rights, a year ago. They are still relying upon a "reaction." Misled to-day, just as they have been misled ever since the war closed, by the prospect of Democratic victories and the promise of Executive aid, the Southern States resist the Congressional plan of reconstruction and take the chances of the future. Fortunately they cannot defeat it. The plan will be carried out, and the Southern States will be restored to political power and to representation in Congress, though, unfortunately for themselves, this is likely to be done without the coöperation and aid of those who ought to share in controlling their public affairs.

### The Trial of Impeachment.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The President has set up another scarecrow in the political field, surpassing in ragged flutter all previous effigies from the same ingenious hand. It is now stated that, as a precaution against impeachment, he has made a collection of speeches delivered by Senators in different parts of the country, and upon the evidence of these he will plead that his case has been prejudged, and will decline to be tried by those who have already expressed an opinion. He claims, also, that "the meanest criminal has the right to challenge his jurors." *Ergo*, he has a right to challenge the Senate, and he means, should occasion arise, to do it. The finale will be like that of Goldsmith's club-meeting:—"Blood — fire—whizz — blid—tit—rat—trip—riot, nonsense and rapid confusion."

If the President knew anything about the matter at all, he would know that while a trial upon impeachment is, in a certain loose sense, a judicial proceeding, it is not, and cannot, from the nature of the case, be governed by the rules of common legal practice. The Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, is not a petit jury. Senators are not only on oath, but on honor—they are the sole judges of their own qualifications; and that impeachment is not an ordinary legal process is proved by the provision of the Constitution which leaves the President, after conviction, or rather removal from office, "still liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law." When Mr. Johnson gets into a criminal court he will then be at liberty to plead that his judges have expressed an opinion, or to challenge jurors peremptorily or for cause—not before

The provisions of the Constitution are perfectly plain. They are as follows:—

> "The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment."
> "The Senate shall have the sole power to *try* impeachment."

It will be seen at a glance that the declaration by a Senator in favor of impeachment by the House of Representatives, an independent body, is no more a declaration of the guilt than of the innocence of the President. It is merely the statement of the Senator's opinion that, whether guilty or innocent, the official conduct of the President demands investigation. This the House initiates, and then, and not till then, the trial begins. The President, with his usual genius for muddling everything, confounds impeachment with trial, and sends messengers to the four points of the compass to procure evidence of what nobody disputes. Suppose Messrs. Howard, Thayer, Nye, Sumner, and other Senators *do* think that the President should be impeached. They cannot impeach him any more than we can—they can only try him when he is impeached, and they have as much right to express their views of the duties of the House of Representatives as we have. So the President has merely discovered a particularly large mare's nest, and had better call in his stenographers without delay.

### The Proposed Compromise Between Congress and the President.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Our Washington correspondence states that a strong effort will be made at the next meeting of Congress to harmonize matters between the two contending branches of the Government—that a Congressional committee will be appointed to wait upon the President for the purpose of ascertaining what his views are with reference to reconstruction, and if he has any plans to submit. It is scarcely possible that such a plan is under serious consideration. The Congress of the people, by doing this, would virtually acknowledge that all their efforts to restore order to the distracted Southern States have been abortive, and that now, penitent for their inefficiency, they are willing to acknowledge their mistake before the President and ask for whatever he may choose to dictate. This is not human nature, and certainly little in accordance with the spirit which Congress has heretofore manifested. Much less would we see it established as a principle that the representatives of the people should, as a branch of the Government, be brought to terms by any one of its other branches; for that would be subversive of all our republicanism. We may have, by a peaceable revolution agreed to by the people, one branch overruled by the other two divisions of the Government. We cannot, however, look quietly on and see any one division brought to terms by another. Neither Congress nor the President have, up to the present time, done anything but what they have a right to do. The curb is the Supreme Court, and this has not been brought into action.

Doubtless Congress, watching the political changes that are assuming a less radical form in all the States, see the necessity of accommodating themselves to the demands of the people, and are disposed to narrow the breach which separates them from the President; but it will not be done in the way already suggested. It must be effected in a manner worthy the dignity of the Legislature of a great people. The President, however, if he has a reconstruction policy, need not be asked to present it, for it is in his power, by a message in proper form, to state his policy, and Congress may then act upon it in the regularly established manner.

The political condition of Virginia, as shown by our correspondence, must have its influence; it is anything but encouraging to the ultra radicals. Although the negroes carried a majority in the State Convention, it was by counting the State by districts. The returns now show a white majority of 12,658 votes. These will undoubtedly be conservative, or of that party which desire a return to peace and prosperity rather than the handling of political power. In view of the condition of Virginia, it is evident that the radicals cannot count too certainly upon the power of the black element in the South, especially when we see the opposition which a healthy reaction is bringing to the front. The President and Congress must plainly see that the people are beginning to take up the question which their rulers have been unable to settle. If the Executive and Congressional powers can read the handwriting on the wall, let them harmonize. Were either to bow completely to the authority of the other, it would be the worst phase of our revolution.

### Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Weed.

*From the N. Y. World.*

Mr. Thurlow Weed makes, in the *Commercial Advertiser*, some painful revelations touching the administration of the late lamented President Lincoln. We quote:—

"But we happen to know—the late Caleb B. Smith, the Secretary of the Interior, being our informant—a fact which incensed Mrs. Lincoln against Mr. Seward. The President gave the Prince Napoleon a dinner, for which Mrs. Lincoln sent to the Secretary of the Interior for payment a bill of some $900. The demand, though wholly illegal, coming from the President's wife, embarrassed the Secretary, who called upon the Secretary of the State for advice, where he learned that Mr. Seward had also dined the Prince, having the same number of guests, and giving them a duplicate of the dinner at the White House. In fact, Mr. Seward ordered both dinners from the same restaurant, and by his own bill knew the cost of each. For what Mr. Seward paid $300, Mrs. Lincoln demanded $900. But whether three or nine hundred, the claim was alike illegal, and could not be paid. For this, however, Mrs. Lincoln quarrelled with Secretaries Smith and Seward. This amount, however, was subsequently covered up in a gardener's account, but occasioned scandal, which respect for Mr. Lincoln measurably suppressed."

The gardener, we take it, was a Government gardener. We assume that the money he disbursed was public money; that he was compelled to present vouchers for all his expenditures; that these had to be approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Secretary of the Interior, audited by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Again; did no one call the attention of Mr. Lincoln to the doings of his wife about this dinner bill? He must have known of the expenditure incurred on her behalf. How did he suppose it was met, and by whom?

Prominent Republican journals insist that Mrs. Lincoln is not needy, because her husband saved nearly all his pay as President, and it enures to her benefit. If this be so, by what means did Mr. Lincoln think his household expenses were being paid? He must have observed the very costly articles of dress obtained by his wife from time to time, to say nothing of dinner entertainments, and from what source did he conjecture they could be procured? He could not believe that dinners and dresses were furnished to the President's family without any consideration whatever. To put all upon a gardener's bill seems to us to involve the whole administration in the unseemly business.

### The Troubles in Italy.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The long seething caldron of European politics bids fair to boil over at last and scald the fingers of the ministers and monarchs who have been busiest in heaping up the lower fires. The Emperor Napoleon of France, and the Kaiser Francis Joseph of Austria, are in a plight scarcely less humiliating, if a little less critical, than that in which Garibaldi, who has just cast the final brand, has put the Pope of Rome.

It was prophesied that war was to begin in the North. The memorable admission of Napoleon at Amiens, and the taunts of Count Bismark in his recent diplomatic circular, were the excellent reasons. It was not considered that the ruler of the proud French nation could possibly delay a warlike answer to the Prussian Premier's last challenge any longer than the time necessary to manufacture the requisite supply of Chassepots.

The signal thus given in the South changes the prospect, while it may hasten the event. Even if the unsatisfactory despatches from Florence had not intimated such a probability, observers of affairs in Europe would be apt to presume that either Garibaldi or King Victor Emanuel, or perhaps both, must have had an understanding with the Prussian Government before the precipitation of the current rising in the Papal States. The alliance which existed between Italy and Prussia during the recent Italian war has never been formally annulled, and the mutual advantage of such a compact is quite as apparent now as before. France and Austria have, of course, a similar understanding, which has not hitherto been confirmed by a public bond. And France has been so committed to a certain care for the civil tenure of the Pope, that both Italy and Prussia are interested, the one in repelling the French interference that has delayed Italian unity so long, and the other to employ an opportunity which may be created by such an interference, to attack France when its military strength is divided.

The news of a supposed agreement entered into between Napoleon and the Italian Ambassador, at Biarritz, need not be accepted as decisive of the result of the disturbance near Rome. A programme which includes the admission of the Italian civil dominion in the Papal States, and the retention of the Pope as a sort of Mayor of the capital, seems incredible. If the revolutionists are really making the progress that they claim, Garibaldi, though a prisoner now, will soon be freed and in at the death of the Papal dominion in all the five provinces where it yet exists. Napoleon has yet time to act; but he will in this crisis act more than ever at his peril, or refrain more than ever at the cost of his position as a Catholic and powerful ruler.

### A "Bank-Breaker" at Homburg.

*Golignani* says:—"From a letter we have just received from Homburg we learn that the same Maltese millionaire who in 1865 broke the bank at Baden has renewed his exploits this year. A few days ago he did the same in that town three times running. The Prince of Wales happened to be there at the time, amusing himself with playing a few Napoleons from time to time; the Duke of Hamilton and Mustapha Pacha were also among the visitors. He then started for Berlin, taking Homburg on his way, and at this latter place won three hundred thousand francs, but did not break the bank, because the director kept sending bank notes as long as the play lasted. The coolness with which the Maltese matador played struck every one with astonishment, so much so that the director of the Homburg bank called upon him the day after, and told him he had never seen a gentleman play with the same impassive demeanor, since he was not more moved than the bank itself. But what is narrated as most singular is the circumstance that the Maltese keeps the money he wins, and does not, like almost all others, win one day to lose double the next. It also appears that he spends his winnings most freely, giving large sums in charity and presents, and that he has thus become well known among the personages who frequent these bathing places. In 1866, it appears, he did not pay any visit to Germany."

### The Franco-American Cable.

The London *Times* says the new submarine cable from France to the United States will extend from Brest to St. Pierre, Miquelon, following a plateau which has been sounded very carefully. From St. Pierre the cable, in order to reach New York, will follow the English coast of New Brunswick and the American littoral of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. At first sight it might appear desirable to carry a line from Brest to New York direct, but to achieve this object it would be necessary to carry the cable across parts of the bed of the Atlantic which are utterly unsoundable. The operation of submersion is expected to begin in May, 1868.

MATCHES IN A COTTON BALE.—On the 31st ultimo, Captain Orkney, of the ship Belgravia, from New Orleans, exhibited at the Liverpool Exchange Newsroom a box of Lucifer matches, accidentally discovered in a bale of cotton, packed on the levee at New Orleans for shipment. Whether placed in the bale by accident or design is not known, but this is not the first time such a discovery has been made.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1]4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26§

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.
GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.
The modern and extremely popular packing, called
MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,
OR
SOAP-STONE PACKING,
Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.
M. C. SADLER,
NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
See certificate below.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.
MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of $1 2 3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,
H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.
P. S.—The popular
HYDRAULIC PACKING,
Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ¼ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.
9 21 stuth 2412p M. C. S.

*Old Rye Whiskies.*
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Errickson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
9 12 thstu2m NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 18 1m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL..........$1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.

| | |
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| Joseph T. Bailey, | William Ervien, |
| Nathan Hilles, | Osgood Welsh, |
| Benj. Rowland, Jr., | Frederick A. Hoyt, |
| Samuel A. Bispham, | Wm. H. Rhawn. |
| Edward B. Orne, | |

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
*Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
6 1§] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
*Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York.* 1 1§

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS.
In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.
We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—102D SESSION, 1867-68.—The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 14th, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.
R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
10 7 6t Dean Medical Faculty.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10·50.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9·50.
BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17§rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.
Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

## *MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.*

A LOVER OF JAIL.—The other day a young woman made her twenty-ninth appearance before the South Shields magistrates, England, charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in the streets. On the charge being read, she said:—That's right; it's all through drink. The Bench—Why, you have just come out of jail. Prisoner—That's right, sir; I have been out three weeks. When I am in jail I do my work well; I work like a woman. No one can say anything against me on that score. The Bench—Well, we'll have to send you back again. Prisoner—Oh, I'm quite willing to go. The Bench—You are fined forty shillings and costs, or two months. Prisoner—Ye're a lot o' jewels. Two months! Why, I can stand on my head for that time. The prisoner was removed to the cells, exulting at the prospect of spending another two months in the cathedral city.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.—In the first volume of Dr. Behm's "Geographical Annual," lately published at Gotha, there is an interesting article on the population of the earth. This was estimated by Busching in 1787 at 1,000,000,000, by Fabri and Stein in 1800 at 900,000,000, by Horschelmann in 1833 at 872,000,000, by Dieterici in 1858 at 1,288,000,000, and by Kolb in 1865 at 1,220,000,000. Dr. Behm estimates it at 1,350,000,000, thus distributed:—Europe, 285,000,000; Asia, 796,000,000; Australia and Polynesia, 3,850,000; Africa, 188,000,000; and America, 74,500,000. At the same time he acknowledges that it is impossible to arrive at anything more than an approximate notion of the population in Asia and Africa, there being no census or other accurate means of ascertaining the number of inhabitants in those continents.

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES IN GERMANY.—An official return gives some curious particulars relative to the manufacture of railway locomotives in Germany. In 1864 the number of locomotives on the German railways was 4768, 574 of which were manufactured abroad; while Germany now not only builds her own locomotives, but sent one thousand last year to other countries, such as Switzerland, Italy, France, and Russia. The number of engines now used on the railways of Germany is 5250, 340 of which have to be replaced every year. The largest of the German factories is that of Borsig, of Berlin, which has built two thousand railway engines since it was first established in 1841. Of the others the principal are that of Maffei, in Bavaria, that of the Austrian railway companies at Nienna, Egerstorff's at Hanover, and Henschl's at Cassel.

MAXIMILIAN'S WILL.—M. de Teck, Minister of Justice of Belgium, and Baron Krauss, respectively delegated by King Leopold and the Emperor of Austria to liquidate the succession of the late Emperor Maximilian, have read the two wills left by his late Majesty. The first, dated from Miramar, in 1864, constitutes the Empress Charlotte his sole legatee; in the second, written at Queretaro a few days before his execution, the late Emperor, in the belief of the death of the Empress, leaves the bulk of his property to the Archduke Francis Charles. The delegates have decided to act according to the first will.

A PICTURE STORY.—The *Cornhill* tells this story:—"The late W. Hope, the wealthy banker of Amsterdam, bought a picture as a Rembrandt, and gave two thousand guineas for it. Finding that it did not quite fit the frame, he sent for the carpenter to ease it a little. While watching the operation he remarked how wonderfully the picture was preserved, considering that it was nearly two hundred years old. 'That is impossible,' said the carpenter. 'This wood is mahogany—and mahogany had not been introduced into Europe at that time.'" Mr. Hope burnt the picture."

AN EGG OF AN EXTINCT BIRD.—Mr. Grandidier has presented to the French Academy an egg of the remarkable extinct bird, the Epiornis, of Madagascar. Having lately returned from the island, he says the eggs of the Epiornis are found on a plain at one side of the island, and at a height of several métres above the sea-level. Strange that though numerous eggs have been discovered, the bones of this creature are rarely found. From what M. Grandidier has learned from the natives, there seems little doubt that the Epiornis is extinct.

THE LUNAR ECLIPSE.—At a meeting of the French Academy, on the 16th ult., M. Chacornac gave an account of his observations of the lunar eclipse on the night of the 13th. M. Chacornac examined with his spectroscope the light proceeding from the lunar disk. His object in doing so was to discover whether the spectrum contained telluric absorption bands. He expected to find these, owing to the light having traversed the terrestrial atmosphere, but he was disappointed; no such bands were perceived.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—The Committee of the Newspaper Press Fund in London reports that the number of members now on the roll-book of the society is two hundred, of whom one hundred and forty-two are metropolitan and fifty-eight country members. Two members have died, and in each case the widow has had a liberal grant from the fund. Other grants have been made to applicants for relief from temporary embarrassments. The donations at the annual dinner on the 29th of June amounted to £880.

DIGGING POTATOES BY MACHINERY.—A trial of potato-diggers took place near Bishopbriggs, Scotland, last month. One consisted of a broad scoop for opening the drill, with a revolving grape behind, by the action of which the potatoes and soil are thoroughly separated and thrown to one side against a netting attached to the side of the machine. Another was on a similar principle, but with the revolving grape placed in a different position, and without the netting.

A CHOLERA MEDAL.—A decree of the King of Italy orders that a medal shall be struck in bronze, silver, and gold, to be conferred on such persons as shall have rendered signal service during the prevalence of cholera or any other grave epidemic. It will have on one side the head of the King, and on the other a crown of oak, with a legend importing that it is a recompense for services in connection with public health.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK'S DAUGHTER.—The death is announced in the Parish of St. Martin, Colchester, England, of Mrs. Ann Rumsey, widow, in her one hundred and fourth year. It is an interesting circumstance that she was the daughter of the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook, who was massacred by the natives of Owyhee, in the South Sea Islands, and that she was born only a few years after the accession of George III to the throne of England.

WANTS MORE.—Boston having added Roxbury's 28,426 inhabitants, now has 220,750. She is ready to absorb the following small neighbors:—Dorchester, 10,729; West Roxbury, 6912; Brookline, 5262; Brighton, 3859; Cambridge, 29,114; Charlestown, 26,398; Somerville, 9336; Chelsea, 14,403; North Chelsea, 858; Winthrop, 634; all of which would make Boston's grand total, 326,253.

—Offenbach's *Mariage aux Lanternes* has had a capital reception at Kroll's Theatre, Berlin.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The following School Directors were elected on Tuesday:—

First Ward—R. Menamin, R., John Shedden, R., and Edward Logue, R.

Second Ward—John N. Henry, D., Charles H. Tisdall, D., John B. Rogers, D., and G. G. Reelly, D., and Thomas Mellon, D., for short term.

Third Ward—L. Henry, D., C. J. Dougherty, D., John P. Armstrong, D., and J. H. Lammey, R.

Fourth Ward—David Sullivan, D., Joseph Ralston, D., and Henry Logan, D.

Fifth Ward—William Conway, D., William R. Greble, D., and John S. Connell, D.

Sixth Ward—Michael J. Barr, D., Robert Emmett, D., T. A. Barry, D., John McMakin, D., for short term, and W. A. Wakefield, R.

Seventh Ward—John Barr, R., J. H. Stevenson, R., William Lynn, R., and E. Coppee Mitchell, D.

Eighth Ward—William F. Judson, R., Alexander P. Colesberry, R., William N. Wilson, R., and T. Dinan, D.

Ninth Ward—John L. Young, R., Francis Blackburn, R., Francis Newlin, R., and James Roundtree, R., and S. D. Gillingham, R., for short term.

Tenth Ward—Adam Matzinger, R., Alexander Omensetter, R., Edward Davis, R., Dr. L. W. Buffington, R., and D. A. K. Eberhart, D.

Eleventh Ward—Samuel S. King, D., Lewis C Pearce, D., and James S. Hinkel, D.

Twelfth Ward—Robert A. P. Moore, D., William McFadden, D., William H. Currey, D., and William B. Connell, D.

Thirteenth Ward—Samuel Allen, R., John B. Green, R., H. F. Hayes, R., D. W. C. Moore, R., and M. C. Bogia, R., for short term, and H. W. Hilderbrant, D.

Fourteenth Ward—George F. Turner, R., John Huff, R., Jacob Bretz, R., and F. G. Kraft, D.

Fifteenth Ward—John Pearce, R., E. D. Jones, R., John Milnes, R., William B. Erwine, R., for short term, and B. C. Bradley, D.

Sixteenth Ward—Thomas J. Beckman, D., William Schaffer, D., William Hogeland, D., and Lewis Torrence, R.

Seventeenth Ward—Michael Quinn, D., James Walls, D., James Dougherty, D., and James W. Allen, R.

Eighteenth Ward—Albert H. Fracker, R., William W. Taxis, R., George Bates, R., and Isaac Neveling, R., for short term.

Nineteenth Ward—James Milligan, R., J. Baucher, R., James Knight, R., Ed. Leffert, R., for short term, and Edward Buckley, D.

Twentieth Ward—Fletcher Hartley, R., George Widender, R., William H. Buck, R., P. A. B. Widner, R., for short term, and P. T. Rausford, D.

Twenty-second Ward—John Rittenhouse, R., Spencer Roberts, R., Charles E. Idell, R., and Samuel L. Minnick, R.

Twenty-sixth Ward—David Baker, R., Francis Gwinn, R., John Kessler, R., George Austen, R., for short term, and James Clark, D.

Twenty-seventh Ward—D. M. Jones, R., G. W. Montgomery, R., Henry Wilson, R., and Peter Rose, R.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.—Yesterday a meeting of physicians favorable to reform in medical practice, convened in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization favoring reform and liberality in medical practice.

W. C. Davidson, M. D., of Milford, Del., was chosen temporary President, and Dr. J. F. Saving, of Sterling, Pa., as Secretary *pro tem.*

Professor W. Paine presented a letter from Dr. Robert Ramsey, of Cleveland, Ohio, favorable to the objects of the meeting, which was read.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to report a plan of organization, consisting of Drs. Dalton, Williams, Bowles, Easton, and Hutchins.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when, on motion, the officers selected in the morning were continued as permanent officers.

The following gentlemen were admitted as Vice Presidents from the States named:—Doctors Bouter, New Jersey; Woodworth, Ohio; Ducet, Pennsylvania; Loomis, New York; Burnham, Massachusetts; Goss, Georgia; Stephens, Louisiana; Bullock, North Carolina; Cress, Indiana; Prettyman, Delaware; and Cheney, of Canada.

Doctors W. B. Jones, E. C. Estern, and E. G. Dalton were appointed as a Committee on Finance.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

*Resolved*, That graduates of any regularly chartered medical school and medical students be deemed eligible to membership of this Convention.

*Resolved*, That the Association to be organized by this Convention be entitled "The National Medical Association of the United States of America."

*Resolved*, That it be recommended that there be organized local, State, and county medical associations throughout the United States.

*Resolved*, That this Association be composed of delegates from State and county medical societies, regularly chartered medical colleges, and regular graduates of medicine.

The Convention then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

A MURDEROUS ATTACK.—Yesterday afternoon a party of men, headed by David Terrell, visited Shippen street wharf for the purpose of getting a boat. They drew from the river a skiff belonging to a Mr. Smith, keeper of a sailor boarding house, in Swanson street, above Shippen. Some one then ran to the house of Mr. Smith and informed him of what was going on, when he proceeded to the wharf, in company with a number of men who boarded in his house, and tried to get possession of his boat. He succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in his efforts, and the boat was again launched. After the lapse of about an hour Terrell visited the house of Smith, and commenced beaking the windows. After demolishing all the glass in a large bulk window and sash, he threw a knife though the window at Mrs. Smith, striking her and inflicting a serious wound. Officer Huston, at this stage of the proceedings, made his appearance and arrested Terrell, and took him before Alderman Tittermary, who held him in $2200 bail, in default of which he was committed. The balance of the party made their escape.

A DISTURBANCE.—Henry Lynch was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of committing an assault upon some colored men who were employed at a sugar warehouse at South and Penn streets. It is alleged that Lynch, in company with others, beat the colored men in a serious manner. Officer Conrow interfered, when it is said that Lynch also made an attack on him. The officer succeeded, however, in holding on to his prisoner and taking him before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him in default of $2000 bail to answer at court.

JAIL BREAKERS.—Charles Stevens, *alias* Collins, and Gordon Beeler, confined in Moyamensing Prison, broke jail yesterday morning. They removed an iron bar from the cell window, chopped away part of the stone work, and thus effected their escape into the prison yard, and then by scaling the walls reached the street. Stevens had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for committing a robbery in Brandywine street.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.—In addition to those we reported yesterday, the following-named persons were elected Aldermen:—

Eleventh Ward—John Cahill D.

Twenty-second Ward—Robert Thomas, R., and Joseph King, R.

Twenty-fifth Ward—William F. Boucher, D.

Twenty-seventh Ward—C. H. Lungerin, R., and S. C. Taylor, R.

Twenty eighth Ward—J. L. Willoughby, R.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Michael McGraw, twenty-four years old, residing at Twenty-second and Coates streets, while leaving the gas works at the foot of Market street, yesterday afternoon, was met by a crowd of men, and one of them struck him on the head with an instrument of a kind not known, and he was severely injured. It was feared that his skull was fractured.

SUICIDE.—John Rush, eighty-one years old, residing at Frankford road and Somerset street, while laboring under a fit of insanity yesterday, hung himself.

## *MARINE TELEGRAPH.*

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 6 06 | MOON RISES | 2 56 |
| SUN SETS | 5 28 | HIGH WATER | 11 40 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR,
CHARLES WHEELER,
JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR AMERICA | | | |
| Scotia | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 21 |
| Saxonia | Hamburg | New York | Sept. 21 |
| Melita | Liverpool | Boston | Sept. 21 |
| C. of Manchester | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 21 |
| Weser | Southampton | New York | Sept. 21 |
| W Metropolis | Southampton | New York | Sept. 24 |
| Europa | Glasgow | New York | Sept. 25 |
| C. of Boston | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 25 |
| Nova Scotian | Liverpool | Quebec | Sept. 26 |
| Cuba | Liverpool | Boston | Sept. 28 |
| Tripoli | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 28 |
| Etna | Antwerp | New York | Sept. 28 |
| New York | Southampton | New York | Oct. 1 |
| Germania | Southampton | New York | Oct. 2 |
| C. of Baltimore | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 2 |
| U. Kingdom | Glasgow | New York | Oct. 2 |
| FOR EUROPE | | | |
| America | New York | Bremen | Oct. 10 |
| C. of Boston | New York | Liverpool | Oct. 10 |
| Erin | New York | Liverpool | Oct. 12 |
| Hibernia | New York | Glasgow | Oct. 12 |
| Celia | New York | London | Oct. 12 |
| Saxonia | New York | Hamburg | Oct. 12 |
| Scotia | New York | Liverpool | Oct. 16 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | Oct. 17 |
| Pereire | New York | Havre | Oct. 19 |
| COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. | | | |
| San Francisco | New York | San Juan | Oct. 10 |
| Eagle | New York | Havana | Oct. 10 |
| H. Chauncey | New York | Aspinwall | Oct. 11 |
| G. Washington | New York | New Orleans | Oct. 12 |
| Tonawanda | Philada | Savannah | Oct. 12 |
| Alliance | Philada | Charleston | Oct. 12 |
| Stars and Stripes | Philada | Havana | Oct. 15 |
| Moro Castle | New York | Havana | Oct. 17 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | Oct. 17 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | Oct. 19 |
| N. America | New York | Rio Janeiro | Oct. 22 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Jenny, Brandes, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, Richmond, do.
Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, Portsmouth, E A. Souder & Co.
Schr Velant, Buckalew, Salem, E. V. Glover.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Claymont, Carr, Richmond, do.
St'r Sarah, Jones, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Louisa Cook, Cook, 56 days from London, with mdse. to H. Karsten.

Barque Mira, Dix, 31 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, 14 days from Turks Island, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.

Br. brig Adrio, McKenzie, 44 days from Gottenberg, with iron to C. C. Van Horn.

Brig Charles Albert, Nickerson, 6 days from Shelburne, with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Florence Nowell, Fennimore, from Galveston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Howard, Griffin, from Bangor, with lumber to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil and shooks to Shober & Co.

Schr G. Deering, Willard, from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwater, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, from New Bedford.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, from Chelsea.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship New England, Hedge, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Ship Cornwallis, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 25th ult.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Charleston 8th inst.

Barque Dewis, Dewis, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 27th ult.

Brig Alfaretta, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 7th inst.

Brig Laura, Hill, hence, at Sligo 22d ult.

Brig Bride, Blauvelt, hence, at Gibraltar 13th ult.

Brig Matilda, Dix, hence, at Portsmouth 5th inst.

Schr L. Raymond, from Norwich for Philadelphia, at New London 5th inst.

Schr Remittance, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst.

Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, hence, at Richmond 7th inst.

Schr Anna E. Safford, Hanson, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

Schr Ella Fish, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 5th inst.

Schr J. Johnson, McBride, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 8th inst.

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**ISAAC B. EVANS,**

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

**OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,**

**Naval Stores and Soaps,**

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

## MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success—simple, prompt, efficient, and reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

| Nos. | | | Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1, | Cures | FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations | 25 |
| 2, | " | WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic | 25 |
| 3, | " | CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants | 25 |
| 4, | " | DIARRHŒA of Children or Adults | 25 |
| 5, | " | DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic | 25 |
| 6, | " | CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomiting | 25 |
| 7, | " | COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis | 25 |
| 8, | " | NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache | 25 |
| 9, | " | HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo | 25 |
| 10, | " | DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach | 25 |
| 11, | " | SUPPRESSED or Painful Periods | 25 |
| 12, | " | WHITES, too profuse Periods | 25 |
| 13, | " | CROUP, Cough, difficult Breathing | 25 |
| 14, | " | SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions | 25 |
| 15, | " | RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains | 25 |
| 16, | " | FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever, Agues | 50 |
| 17, | " | PILES, Blind or Bleeding | 50 |
| 18, | " | OPHTHALMY, and Sore or Weak Eyes | 50 |
| 19, | " | CATARRH, Acute or Chronic, Influenza | 50 |
| 20, | " | WHOOPING COUGH, Violent Coughs | 50 |
| 21, | " | ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing | 50 |
| 22, | " | EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing | 50 |
| 23, | " | SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands, Swellings | 50 |
| 24, | " | GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical Weakness | 50 |
| 25, | " | DROPSY, and scanty Secretions | 50 |
| 26, | " | SEA SICKNESS, Sickness from riding | 50 |
| 27, | " | KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel | 50 |
| 28, | " | NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, Involuntary Discharges | 1'00 |
| 29, | " | SORE MOUTH, Canker | 50 |
| 30, | " | URINARY WEAKNESS, Wetting Bed | 50 |
| 31, | " | PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms | 50 |
| 32, | " | SUFFERING at Change of Life | 1'00 |
| 33, | " | EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance | 1'00 |
| 34, | " | DIPHTHERIA, Ulcerated Sore Throat | 50 |

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large Vials, Morocco Case, containing a Specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions $10'00

Smaller Family and Travelling Cases, with 20 to 28 Vials, from $5 to $8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive Treatment, in Vials and Pocket Cases $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his Office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease. General Depot, No. 657 ARCH St. 10 8 2m

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 543 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.

10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW YORK......Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON......Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, October 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Wednesday, October 30

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 45 |

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON......CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES......CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION, will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 12, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Rail road.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 17, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

## WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
30 1mw No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

For a short time only, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, October 15, and every night after until further notice, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock. The wonder and marvel of the age. Magnificent and Divine. The

APOCALYPSE.

The Book of Revelation unsealed.

THE VISIONS OF ST. JOHN PRESENTED TO VIEW.

From designs by the celebrated French artist, Gustave Dore, and the most eminent artists in this country and Europe. Fifty splendid designs, representing what St. John saw when a door in Heaven was opened, as described by him in the Book of Revelation, commencing with the Vision of the Seven Golden Candlesticks, and ending with the visions of the

DAY OF JUDGMENT.
THE RIGHTEOUS ASCENDING TO HEAVEN.
The wicked descending into
THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.

VIEWS OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, THE FUTURE HOME OF THE CHRISTIAN—A STREET IN THE NEW JERUSALEM—THE RIVER OF LIFE AND TREE OF LIFE—GOLDEN PAVEMENTS—MAGNIFICENT PALACES, WITH JEWELED COLUMNS AND GILDED DOMES, THE WHOLE FORMING A SCENE OF UNPARALLELED BEAUTY, it seeming to the beholder one perfect blaze of glory.

NOTICE.—These representations, which have filled the largest halls in all the cities of this country with the most refined and intelligent in the community, were placed before the public by the request of the most eminent divines of ALL DENOMINATIONS. They have been produced upon a scale of Magnificence and Splendor never before attempted, at a cost of over FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by that most eminent artist, Hammatt Billings, Esq., whose brilliant conceptions of the Visions of St. John have fully borne out the statement made by the Rev. Albert Barnes, of this city, author of "Barnes' Notes on the Book of Revelation," that these "visions would make the finest drawings in the world." And in order that the entire community may be enabled to view these beautiful and instructive representations, the price of

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS
PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.

No Reserved Seats.

EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.

Religious papers circulating over 300 copies in the city will please publish this advertisement, call attention to the same, and send bill to Concert Hall, October 1st.

A. GUDNEY,
10 8 tf Proprietor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH......Lessee and Manager.

LAST TWELVE PERFORMANCES
OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
AND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

CARD.—The manager, in compliance with the public desire for a continuance of the Black Crook, now in the flush of success, made application to Manager Grau for Ristori's time, which is booked to follow the 19th instant. Should a satisfactory arrangement be made, the

BLACK CROOK

will remain one week longer. Otherwise, it must be withdrawn for the present, much to the regret of the management, as to that of

THE ADMIRING THOUSANDS
WHO CROWD THAT PALATIAL EDIFICE
TO WITNESS THE
GORGEOUS BLENDINGS OF
NATURE AND ART
IN CLASSIC GROUPING!!!
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW BALLET

In which the four great artistes appear,

MLLE. PEPITA, MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
MLLE. ANTONENO, MONS. BAPTISTA.

NOTICE.—Special trains from all adjoining cities and towns will have ample time to convey their passengers to the Academy of Music and witness

THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,

and return them home by 11 o'clock.

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION
FOR THE LAST TWO
MATINEES
WILL BE 50 CENTS

To all parts of the house. No reserved seats. Tickets for the Matinee for sale every morning at the Academy. Reserved seats six days in advance, at LEE & WALKER'S, 722 CHESNUT, from 10 till 3. 10 8

RISTORI—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director......J. GRAU

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI

will give a short season of FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, commencing on

MONDAY, October 21.

The season will be inaugurated by the celebrated tragedy of ELIZABETH, in which M'me RISTORI will sustain her admirable impersonation of

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The Company of M'me RISTORI has been much augmented by new Artists. Among them is Signor BOZZO, who is one of the few great Dramatic Artists possessed by Italy, and has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his personations, and who will make his first appearance in Philadelphia in the important *role* of ESSEX. Second night, MARY STUART. Third night, MARIE ANTOINETTE. The subscriptions for the season of five nights will commence on MONDAY, October 14. 10 7tf

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1867.

## The Late Contest and Its Results.

The smoke of the late contest has sufficiently cleared away to allow us to take a calm survey of the whole field, and to draw from it such lessons as the occasion may seem to dictate.

So far as our own State is concerned, the Democrats, while fully entitled to rejoice on account of the success they have achieved, have but little cause to exult over any of the fruits of victory. Even if they have elected Judge Sharswood, the office is one of but little political influence, and he merely replaces an incumbent of like political faith. The city offices secured are more valuable in the matter of dollars and cents, but are none of them of any great political importance. The State Government remains, as heretofore, in the hands of the Republicans. It is only in *moral* prestige that we have really suffered. Many causes have combined to give our opponents a temporary triumph, but upon the vital issues of the Republican party we have no doubt that the State is still sound.

As we predicted during the canvass, the Democrats are attempting to claim the result as a popular rebuke of the national policy of the Republican party. Every vote given for Judge Sharswood is *claimed* as a vote endorsing Andrew Johnson and condemning Congress. We hear no more of an independent judiciary, of Judge Sharswood's peculiar qualifications as a judge, or of any of the local issues which were so persistently and successfully used during the campaign. Everything is now claimed on national questions. It is unnecessary to point out how false this is. We lost largely on account of the Sunday liquor law passed last winter. The Germans are peculiarly sensitive upon that point, and many of them, who, upon all national issues, are with us, have thus sought to testify their disapprobation of this restrictive legislation. We lost also in this city on account of the Sunday-car question.

But while ascribing to these local issues their due weight in the canvass, we are not disposed to conceal from ourselves or our readers the fact that the advanced position assumed by Congress in the work of reconstruction has cost us some votes. Doubtless many conservative Republicans have thought that we were going ahead too fast. They have not yet been educated up to the point of accepting in full the great results which the overthrow of slavery has rendered sooner or later inevitable. Every advanced step taken by the party since this great struggle commenced has in like manner cost us a temporary sacrifice. Yet these advanced steps were logical and necessary, and, in the end, have justified themselves even to the minds of conservatives. Thus the emancipation policy of Mr. Lincoln was followed by the temporary reaction evinced in the elections of the fall of 1862. Yet that great and good man did not hesitate in the course he had marked out. With the first day of January, 1863, came the promised Proclamation of Emancipation, and the grandest act in history stood accomplished. It was not long until the very conservatives in our own party whose momentary defection had lost us the control of several great States, saw the propriety of the step taken by Mr. Lincoln and returned to their allegiance to the party. It will be so now. Those who have not yet realized the grand truth that the overthrow of slavery involved, as a moral and logical necessity, the enfranchisement of the hitherto chattelized bondman, will surely be brought to see and acknowledge it. Upon no other basis is a reconstruction of the Rebel States possible. The policy of disfranchisement means the establishment of a Rebel oligarchy in each Southern State, more offensive and dangerous than was the old slave oligarchy. For the moment, many good men have lost sight of this fact in the clouds of dust raised by our enemies over false issues. As a specimen of these, take the following from our Democratic contemporary, published upon the morning of the election:—

> "As goes Pennsylvania so goes New York. These States seldom separate on important issues. If, therefore, the Keystone State places the seal of condemnation upon the revolutionary policy of the radicals by her action this day, most assuredly New York will follow; and with these two great States championing the Constitution, *the tide of agrarianism will be checked*, and a brighter day dawn upon our distracted, wounded, and bleeding country."

The same paper announces the following as the programme of the radicals:—

> "An impeachment of the President; *the destruction of the State Governments in Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky; the forcing of negro suffrage upon all the Northern States; the subordination of the Supreme Court to the will of a political party; and a practical application of Senator Wade's scheme for a division of property to the several States.*"

It is fortunate for the country that whatever of popular reaction is displayed in the result of the elections this fall, occurs at a time when it cannot seriously jeopardize the great work of reconstruction. That work must and will go on under the laws of Congress. These false issues which have been raised to frighten the timid will be shown to be false. The practical success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction will be its own best justification; and the great element of *time*, which upon this question works unmistakably in our favor, will have room to mollify and inform the public mind.

We see nothing to dismay us, therefore, in the future. The reverses of this fall will serve as a salutary discipline to the party. They will show us the dangers that lie in our path and may be avoided. They will teach us the necessity of applying relentlessly the pruning-knife to all those forms of corruption and recklessness which naturally attach themselves to a great party in power. They will divest us of those false local issues which are inappropriate to the hour and inconsistent with the proper settlement of great national questions. We shall thus be fully prepared for the great struggle of next year over the Presidency—a struggle from which we shall emerge with victory perched upon our banners.

## Our Duty Now that the Battle is Ended

The political battle, and with it the attendant excitement, is past, and until nearly a year from now there will be no occasion for any general popular devotion to political issues. A foreigner—Alexis de Tocqueville—commenting on the American system of government, concluded that we held elections too often, and that by their continual recurrence the minds of the people were diverted from business to the serious detriment of trade. There is much force in this suggestion, and it would amount to a positively national evil, did not our people possess a wonderful mobility of temperament, which enables them to get up to a height of wild excitement one day, and on the next descend to the ordinary routine of domestic life. De Tocqueville judges America by France; and it is certain that had the French people an annual election such as we have, they would waste six months previous in preparation, and probably repose six months following the event, to calm down their enthusiasm. With us, however, it is different. The election is past. The decision is made by the people. Nothing we can do will for a year alter that decision, and, accustomed to bow to the majority, we say with the Mohammedan, *Allah il Allah!* and get to work at our private affairs.

We hope that the present year this characteristic feature of our citizens will be more strongly marked than usual. When our readers shall this evening read what we write, the election will have been thoroughly and entirely past. It has no connection with our actions to-day, and the duty we now owe is not to our country; it is to our families and ourselves. We must drive all election excitements out of our minds, and get to work at our business. The trade of the country has been languishing for the last few months because of the absorbing interest taken in the contest. The fall trade has not been such as it ought to be. It has not brightened up things so much as was anticipated. The cause is plainly the general abandonment of business for politics, and we hope that the remedy will now be a return to business with a devotion sufficient to make up for lost time. Under any circumstances, the great interests of the people rest in their private fortunes, and it is not probable that there will ever be a party in power which will endanger the possession of individual wealth. The talk made before the election, in which one party accuses the other of repudiation, and the other retaliates with the cry of agrarianism, must be viewed rather as an electioneering document, and must be given a wide margin of allowance. There are really not a dozen Republicans who for a moment entertain any serious belief of a possibility of any attempt at a general apportionment of property. The laws of nature render any such scheme ridiculous, and will make all who propose it objects of contempt. While we confess that we do not believe that any considerable portion of the Democracy would, if it could, repudiate the national debt, some of its leaders desire it, beyond doubt; but they dare not propagate their doctrine for fear of inevitable defeat, for the mass of the party are, we believe, opposed to any such infamous breach of public faith, so that we do not believe that the stability of the investments in Government loans can be shaken, by the success of either party in the late election.

There is no other country in the world in which property is more secure than in America. We have no traditionary wrongs for the people to redress. We have no aristocracy which, as it is wealthy by inheritance and boasts of fortunes for which it did not work, naturally causes the eyes of the poor to be turned with envy and rage at those who, without striving half as hard as the laborer, yet enjoy all the luxuries while he works daily for his bread. In this country the people respect the man of wealth, because in nine cases out of ten he was at one time as poor as the rest of mankind. He made his money for himself; and whatever may be the faults of the laboring classes, they are not disposed to detract from the credit which a man has acquired by his own acts. There is, therefore, little or no danger in any of the reactionary and revolutionary prophecies of either party. We have fields of advancement open to all, and each will, beyond all doubt, enjoy without molestation all that he can acquire. Let our people then devote themselves to the task of rising in the social scale. There is no better time for a commencement than the present, and as to all the bugaboos invented by the parties previous to the election, we may as well dispel them as illusions. There are no agrarians in the Republican party, and not sufficient repudiators in the Democratic party to merit a passing notice. All property which can be gainde is safe in the hands of the possessor, and we hope, now that the election is past, each will return to his business with renewed vigor, and by double attention make up for lost time, and do his share towards increasing, not only his individual possessions, but also the aggregate wealth of the nation.

—Rachel Hunt died at Fosterburg, Ill., recently, aged one hundred and eight. She was a native of Pennsylvania.

## Necessity of an International Copyright.

We are glad to see that the question of an International Copyright law is being agitated, and will probably be brought before Congress at its coming session. The question is one which should at once receive attention, and the Government should take immediate steps to protect our authors. While the question of Sidney Smith, "Who in the four quarters of the globe reads an American book?" had to be answered with disparagement to our literature, the question was one of justice and not of policy; for while it was unjust to republish foreign works without compensating the authors, yet as we had no authors of our own to protect, it did not come home with the force it now does. But to-day the question is one of both right and policy. We are allowing our citizens to be cheated out of thousands of dollars. The *Atlantic Monthly* says that Mrs. Stowe has lost $200,000 by this neglect, and that $40,000 would not cover the losses of Prescott, Motley, and Bancroft. This matter should receive attention, and the wrongs of this most honorable class of our citizens be righted without delay.

England, France, and Germany are all willing and anxious to have such a law. Already between these States it exists, and they desire to embrace the United States in the league. All that is needed is that the consent of Congress be secured, and it is clear that the founders of our Government, by making provision for it in our Constitution, intended that such steps should be taken as to make the provision available. There is nothing to which Congress could with more propriety devote its time than to the settlement of the question of an international copyright.

## *EUROPEAN POLITICS.*

### Count Bismark on the Situation.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Berlin under date of September 23, gives the following account of an interview with Count Bismark:—

"I was fortunate enough yesterday evening to be admitted to a long interview with Count Bismark, and doubt not that it will interest your readers to be made acquainted with one or two of that great statesman's views and opinions upon present matters and possible prospects. I need scarcely say that I have his Excellency's permission to mention publicly what passed between us.

"The absorbing topic of the day being the probability of an European war—an eventuality which appears to have got firmly wedged into the brain of a great many journalists and other wise people—it was very natural that I should ask Count de Bismark what he thought upon the subject. He replied that he believed, almost without qualification, in peace. 'Prussia,' he said, 'will never attack France; and France when she has got over the startling surprise that a prospect of German unity has been to her, will speedily comprehend that such a consummation, suppose it realized to the utmost, in no way menaces her national pride or her continental position. Meanwhile, our attitude is almost a passive one—we are threatening nobody, coercing nobody, not even persuading anybody. If Southern Germany gravitates towards us, be assured the gravitation is a natural one, not one brought about by manœuvres on our part. We shall not repulse our brothers if they come to us with open arms; but we do not yearn for anybody's property, and can remain as we are for ten years or twenty if Germany will let us. We have even held back where we could have precipitated agglomeration; we are content to be as we are; the pressure must come from those who feel the want of change.'

"I inquired what impression the meeting at Salzburg had upon the Minister-President, and whether the inferences and inventions of an excited journalism had had any effect upon him. 'None whatever,' he answered; 'what I have thought and think of the Salzburg affair is embodied in my circular of the 7th; and neither I nor any other reasonable men believed in the feasibility of an Austro-French alliance, nor feared its consequences, if effected, to Prussia. Austria cannot be the ally of France against Germany; it is the German element in her that is the good cement binding the bricks of her enormous house together. We wish well to Austria, and hope to see her reconstruct her might round an intelligent, free German nucleus. I, for my part, desire for Prussia nothing better than a firm alliance with a constitutional King of Hungary, who, as Emperor of Austria, allows the German element in his other provinces full play. If Salzburg had been a French failure, as some ill-natured people chose to say it was, it could not alarm us; being what it was, we attached no political significance to it whatever.'

"Touching upon the chances of proximate war in the East, his Excellency said very positively, 'I do not believe in it. People do not know what Russia's real position is. I do. Russia has Eastern proclivities, and would like perhaps to assert them, but she can only do so in a great manner. Her position precludes her from half measures, and she is really not able to commence a long and costly war. Russia has a great future before her, she has elements of strength far surpassing those of any other empire or kingdom. She is almost unassailable, but she is like a strong and healthy man attacked by indisposition. If he will only lie up for three days, and keep quiet, the native vigor of his constitution will triumph over his illness, and he will rise as strong as ever. But if he will insist upon going out, walking about and transacting business abroad just as if he were well, his malady will probably lay firmer hold upon him and bring him to serious straits. Two or three days in the life of a man mean ten, twenty, or thirty years in the life of a nation.

"As to the amalgamation of the new provinces with Prussia, and their ultimate reconciliation with their new conditions of existence, Count de Bismark seemed not only hopeful, but confident of success. 'In Hanover,' he remarked, 'we are going on as well as can be. The intelligent and commercial elements of the province are on our side—only the Ritterschaft and the dependants on the late Court are against us. The King has sent them an excellent and honest gentleman (Count Stolberg) as Governor, and they have just opened their Provincial Diet, of which the majority are well disposed towards Prussia. Frankfort has been a little neglected, for more than one reason; but I have given the Frankforters my word that they shall be put upon a proper footing, and I shall keep it. Prussia has much upon her hands, but as the inheritrix of the obligations legally incurred by the provinces and towns recently annexed to her, she will honorably fulfil her engagements.'

"His Excellency appeared much interested in the Abyssinian expedition, and conversed with me for some time on the subject. One observation he made struck me as being full of wisdom. I had remarked that I had feared we should lose a great many men before arriving at a satisfactory result. 'There I disagree with you,' he said; 'you will spend a great deal of money, and, believe me, the more money you spend the fewer lives you will sacrifice.' I have always known Count Bismark to be sincerely desirous of England's friendship for his fatherland and sympathy for the great work he has set himself to achieve; he appears to me to be more so now than ever heretofore."

—Jetty Treffz, the vocalist, after an absence of twenty years, recently appeared at one of Mr. Russell's promenade concerts in London. Mr. Wehli, the pianist, performed at the same concert.

### Health of the British Army.

The London *Times* says the entire strength of the army in 1865 was 208,590. Of this number 4412 officers and 79,974 non-commissioned officers and men were at home, and 6155 officers and 118,049 non-commissioned officers and men abroad. The deaths of 134 officers and 3403 non-commissioned officers and men are recorded, and are thus epitomized:—34 deaths of officers in Great Britain, 3 in Ireland, and 97 abroad; 713 deaths of non-commissioned officers and men in Great Britain, 209 in Ireland, and 2481 abroad. The rate of mortality in the army abroad during 1865 was, in the case of the officers, 1·579 per cent., and in the case of non-commissioned officers and men, 2·102: whereas the mortality in Great Britain was, with officers, 1·007 per cent., and with non-commissioned officers and men, 1·183.

### The Jews in Hanover.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"As another 'sign of the times' in religious matters, we notice a recent occurrence in Hanover. Two Jewish soldiers who had fallen at Langensalza, and had at the time been buried together with their Christian comrades, had tombstones erected for them, setting forth in Hebrew and German that they had died 'for God and their country.' Before they were put up the authorities asked the Chief Rabbi whether he would prefer that the corpses should be transferred to the Jewish burial-place; and if so, every assistance should be given to carry out that wish. This offer, however, was at once declined. 'To accept it,' the Rabbi wrote, 'would be utterly contrary to the spirit of the Jewish law. They shall rest with their brethren in battle, as they had died with them.'"

Double Sesquichloride of Iron and Sodium.—F. Landauer has produced this new compound by the action of hydrochloric acid on artificial ultramarine. By writing upon paper with the solution and afterwards warming it, the letters become black, just as in the case of some sympathetic inks, but the writing does not disappear by the action of water.

Molting of Fishes.—M. Baudelot, in a paper read before the French Academy of Sciences, says tubercles are often observed on the sides of fishes, accompanied by the falling off of the scales; these were sometimes considered a characteristic of a new species of fish. They are, however, periodical, and found only at certain seasons of the year, thus constituting a true molting.

Poisoning by Phosphorus.—M. Dybkowsky, in a recent memoir, states that the poisonous action of phosphorus is entirely due to the formation of phosphoreted hydrogen gas, which, in passing into the blood, rapidly combines with the oxygen present. Hence he concludes that death from phosphorus is nearly equivalent to death by asphyxia.

Analysis of Blister Steel.—David Forbes, F. R. S., has communicated to the *Chemical News* the results of his analysis of specimens of blister steel, which will be examined with interest because analyses of such steel are rare and seldom found in chemical works. The per cent. results are as follows:—Iron, 99.116; carbon, combined, 0.627; graphitic carbon, 0.102; manganese, 0.120; silicon, 0.030; sulphur, 0.005. No trace of phosphorus was found, although search was made for it by several different methods.

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PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1867.
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| U. S. Bonds deposited to secure, deposits | 100,000·00 | $3,374,795·88 |
| Due by National Banks | 292 741·63 | |
| Due by other Banks | 66,108·76 | 358,850·39 |
| Legal-tender Notes | 892·867·44 | |
| National Bank Notes | 9,815·00 | |
| State do. | 97·00 | |
| Specie | 11,015·08 | |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 408,231·35 | |
| Cash Items | 19,009·82 | 1,338,981·19 |
| | | $5,072,627·46 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $1,000,000·00 | |
| Surplus Fund | 350,000·00 | |
| Discount and Interest, profit and loss, less expenses | 159,437·29 | $1,509,437·29 |
| Individual Deposits | 2,793,780·54 | |
| U. S. Deposits | 40,618·32 | |
| Due to National Banks | 65,876·44 | |
| Due to other Banks | 23,424·58 | |
| Unpaid Dividends | [illegible],660·29 | |
| Circulation | 593,830·00 | 3,563,190·17 |
| | | $5,072,627·46 |

10 8 W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct 5, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call at the office as soon as possible, and obtain a copy of a circular extending to them the privilege of subscribing, upon certain terms, to the new loan about to be issued and also containing important general information. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
10 7 6t Treasurer.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF LECTURES.—The General Introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 14, at 7½ P. M., by Professor GROSS The regular lectures will begin the day after, at 10 A. M. 10 9 5t

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
WILL OPEN PARIS AND LONDON
CHILDREN'S MILLINERY AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10,
10 9 2t4p AT NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Quinsy, or inflammation of the throat, is very prevalent during the Spring and Fall of the year. Thousands of persons have immediate recourse to these medicines on the first symptoms of attack, and thus not only save time but even dispense with the advice or attendance of a physician. Colds produced by the rapid and frequent changes of the atmosphere during this season, are speedily cured by the pills. These remedies fortify the body against the inclemencies of the winter.
Sold by all Druggists. 10 8 tuthsat

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS,
BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE
"LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Is the most | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Reliable Hair | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Restorative | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Ever Introduced | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | to the | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | American | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | People | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | For Restoring | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Gray Hair and | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Preventing | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Baldness. | "Hair Color Restorer" |

PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR TO OLD AGE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "London" | • | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Life Prevents | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Growth, the Hair | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | and from | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Beauty, Falling. | "Hair Color Restorer" |

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied by the hand or soft brush.
Only 75 cents a bottle; $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 stuth4p

## PIANOS.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION
PARIS, 1867.
Steinway & Sons Triumphant,
HAVING BEEN AWARDED
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
In all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthst NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
*For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.*
Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 12t North Side, above Ninth.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $187 92 taking in exchange U. S. | | | 6s of 1881. |
| $202·92 | do. | do. | 5-20s of 1862. |
| $165·42 | do. | do. | 5-20s of 1864. |
| $167·92 | do. | do. | 5-20s of 1865. |
| $154 17 | do. | do. | 5-20s of '65, Jan. & July |
| $154·17 | do. | do. | 5-20s of '67. |
| $80 42 | do | do. | 5 ℞ cent. 10-40s. |
| $163·87 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. June issue. |
| $157·87 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. July issue. |

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

SCOTCH ALE.
FORTY CASKS
McEWAN'S AND YOUNGER'S
FINE SCOTCH ALE,
Just received and for sale, by the cask or dozen, at low prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthstp] PHILADELPHIA.

## DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have now opened their FALL AND WINTER importations of
SILK VELVETS AND CLOTHS,
PURE SILK CLOAK VELVETS, OF LYONS MANUFACTURE.
BLACK VELVET CLOTHS.
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTHS.
PURPLE VELVET CLOTHS
BROWN VELVET CLOTHS.
WHITE VELVET CLOTHS.
FRENCH ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.
BLACK FRENCH ASTRACHAN.
DAHLIA FRENCH ASTRACHAN.
GARNET FRENCH ASTRACHAN.
AMBER COLORED ASTRACHAN.
BROWNS, GREYS, AND WHITE ASTRACHAN.
GERMAN ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, in Greys Browns, Blacks, and Whites, with a great variety of FANCY AND PLAIN CLOTHS, for Ladies Cloaks. 10 8 tuths2t

MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD

Heavy Plaid Cloakings.
Green and Black Plaids.
Hyde Park Cloakings.
Norwalk Cloakings.
White Cloakings.
Dark Colors Velours.
Brown Velveteen.
Black Velveteen.
Black Tricots.
Black Doeskins.
Black Beavers.
Black Chinchillas.
Brown Chinchillas.
Blue Chinchillas.
Light Colors Chinchillas.
Colored Velvet Beavers, $4·00.

FROSTED BEAVERS
Of extra good quality, in all the styles.
CASSIMERES.
An immense stock, every make, style, and price. Tailors supplied at trade prices. Tailors' linings of every kind.
SHAWLS.
Finest display we have ever offered.
CLOAKS.
Now opening daily, New Winter Styles.
BOYS' CLOTHING. [9 7 stuth
An unparalleled assortment of strictly fine garments.

CLOTH HOUSE.
SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS WEAR.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 10 1 1mrp

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF CASSIMERES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
COATING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 22th

GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street
GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 48t] CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

## INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Southeast corner TENTH and WALNUT sts. There are vacancies day and evening, for beginners and advanced pupils, for Piano, Cabinet Organ, Vocal Music, Harmony, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc.
Subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.......$5·00
Subscription for Study of ELOCUTION....... 5·00
Pupils will be received every day this week and next.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Instruction will begin Oct. 7 Oct 14, and Oct. 21.
N. B—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elocution without extra charge. [10 1 2t*

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT MY BUSINESS, No. 48 North SECOND Street, to O. P. CLEMSON, who has associated with him my brother, D. J. WALTON, who will continue the old business. I most respectfully solicit for them the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me.
P. ELLWOOD WALTON.
Philadelphia, October 7, 1867. 10 9 2t*

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
*Half way between* } BENNETT & CO.,
*Fifth and* TOWER HALL,
*Sixth streets.* } No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SEWING MACHINES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—"There seems to be considerable contradiction among the successful exhibitors as to the rewards made in this department. The recipients of the two gold medals severally advertise that theirs is the only gold medal, thus contradicting each other, while all the other prize-holders concur that no gold medal was awarded to any sewing-machine whatever. Happily, it is not our duty to decide this knotty question; but, be it as it may, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have received the very highest prize—above all medals—their representative in Paris having been decorated by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor."

We find the above in one of our English exchanges, and transfer it to our columns with satisfaction. It is gratifying to find that the Grover & Baker machine, which stands so high at home, should also receive the highest honor abroad. When it is remembered that one thousand Gold Medals were awarded at the Exposition, and only one hundred and fifty decorations, it will be seen that the Cross of the Legion of Honor was considered by the judges as a much higher award of merit than the Gold Medal. No other Sewing Machine at the Exposition received this distinction, showing that, in the opinion of His Imperial Majesty and the judges, no other was equally deserving. This award places the Grover & Baker machine first in order on the official catalogue of the Exposition, as it is first in the estimation of the public on both sides of the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Express.*

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

NOTICE TO TOBACCO DEALERS.—A gentleman, with considerable experience as manufacturer of fine-cut tobacco, and ten years as traveller for Cincinnati houses, wishes to solicit orders for a Philadelphia house, either on salary or commission. His letters from bankers and other business men are to the point. Address "A. G. D.," EVENING TELEGRAPH Office.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of presents are to be given among the shareholders in the Riverside Institute. No blanks, but a guarantee that every one shall receive something.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTORS' BILLS?—An important question in these high tariff times, but easily answered. Go, or send and get, one of Humphreys' cases of Homœopathic Specifics. A full case costs but $10, and with it you may prevent or treat successfully nine-tenths of all diseases occurring in your family and save so much of doctors' fees. Sent free, by Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN Combination Buttonhole Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company, are now pushing their business tremendously to keep pace with the demand for their machines. They have brought the quality and finish of their workmanship to great perfection, and can now defy all competition. Salesrooms at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut.

"THE COUNTRY IS SAFE," and we are glad of it; indeed, we always felt it would be, and in that belief we have laid in a large and beautiful stock of Fall and Winter Clothing for the patriots. Charles Stokes & Co., First-class Ready-made Clothiers, Chesnut street, under the Continental.

OPENING DAY.—ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER TENTH, WE WILL OPEN A SPLENDID STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

CARPETS laid immediately on call. No disappointment at PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FRAMES in Walnut, Gilt, and Rosewood, retail or to the trade, at low prices, at No. 624 Arch street, manufacturers; also Looking-glasses plain or beautifully and durably ornamented.

UPHOLSTERERS always ready to send out any moment to do work of any description. No delay, no disappointment, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

USE "PLANTATION" TOBACCO—the best in market. E. Goodwin & Brother sell it everywhere.

SURPASSED BY NO OTHERS, AND MADE BY HAND.—
☞ The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
☞ The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
☞ The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
*Men's and Boys' Clothing!* ☜
*Men's and Boys' Clothing!* ☜
*Men's and Boys' Clothing!* ☜
*Men's and Boys' Clothing!* ☜
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

## MARRIED.

HUFTY—SIMPSON.—On October 8, at Alexandria, Va., by Rev. Dr. Munsey, FRANCIS HUFTY, of Washington, D. C., and CECELIA A., daughter of Henry L. Simpson, Esq., of the former place.

NAPERY—SELMAN.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. J. S. Kennard, No. 721 N. Broad street, Mr. OSCAR G. NAPERY and Miss MARY E. SELMAN, both of this city.

THOMAS—PENNYPACKER.—On the morning of the 10th instant, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. Dr. James Pratt, Mr. ELLIOTT THOMAS and Miss SALLIE PENNYPACKER, all of this city. *

## DIED.

CLENDENON.—On the evening of 10th month, 7, TABITHA A., wife of Joshua Clendenon, in her 49th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 318 N. Seventh street, on Sixth day morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Fair Hill.

HENDERSON.—On the 9th instant, ELIZABETH HENDERSON, daughter of the late Joseph and Ann Parsons, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Kenworthy, No. 333 N. Twenty-third street, on Sunday morning, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Norristown for burial.

OTT.—On the 5th instant, JOSEPH OTT, son of Mary and the late Jacob Ott, of New Orleans, aged 23 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Saturday morning, the 12th instant, from his late residence, in Haverford township, Delaware county, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Services at St. Dennis' Church. Carriages will leave Mr. Simon Gartland's office, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 8 o'clock precisely. *

TITUS.—At the residence of his father, Jacob Titus, in Warrington township, Bucks county, on Monday, 7th of October, 1867, ELWOOD G. TITUS, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral to take place on Friday morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence. The friends and relatives are invited to attend at that time, without further notice.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE "BLOODY FOURTH"—HOW ALDERMAN BILLY MCMULLEN MANAGED THE ELECTION IN HIS DOMAIN.—"The freemen residing in" the Eighth Election Division of the Fourth Ward cast their votes at the Dallas House, on Eighth street, below Shippen. This Division has the high honor of being the dwelling-place of two shining lights of the Democracy, William McMullen and John McKeon by name, and the balloting was so manipulated by them that a Democratic majority of about 530 was rolled up, although there were but 710 taxable inhabitants in the whole Division, according to the returns made by the Assessors. The way in which it was done was this:—

As the Alderman resided in that particular precinct, he was exceedingly anxious that it should be made the banner precinct of the banner Democratic Ward. He therefore devoted a large share of his valuable time and attention to the task, and the Democracy were further assisted in their effort at rolling up a huge majority by Mr. John McKeon, who officiated as Inspector. Quite early in the morning the list of voters furnished by the City Commissioners was demanded by the Democratic Judge, to whom it was given up by the Republican Inspector, under protest, and was seen no more in the inner room of the Dallas House that day. The challengers of the respective parties outside, however, had duplicate lists of the voters, and as the Republican Inspector was thus enabled to counteract, to some extent, the disappearance of the list from the inside, both he and his Democratic colleague were waited on about 11 o'clock and obliged to deliver up their books. The Republican challenger, anxious to preserve a list of "the freemen residing in the Precinct," subsequently procured a blank book, in which he entered the names of those who presented their ballots at the window. But this would never do, and so, a few minutes before the close of the polls, the Alderman himself attended to the matter by taking possession of the new book. Just as he did so, the crowd round about raised the cry of "Who stole my watch?" to which the Republican challenger responded by inquiring "Who stole my book?" At this the Alderman and his Democratic cronies laughed heartily, remarking that the book had not been stolen, but that, on the contrary, the Republican challenger had parted with it in consideration of the payment of one hundred dollars. The challenger then remarked that, if the Alderman were not surrounded by such a crowd of adherents, he would show him whether the book had not been stolen. And there the matter dropped, and the counting of the votes commenced.

Meanwhile, the voting was progressing very briskly, all impediments having been done away with. George Smith presented himself at the window, and without stating his residence or age, his ballots were thrust into the boxes before a challenge was half uttered, the Democratic judge shouting out, in hearty tones:—"All right, Mr. Smith!" The ballots of James Jones were manipulated in the same graceful way, and then came the turn of George Smith again, this individual appearing with a new physiognomy. Then James Jones, likewise metamorphosed, appeared, to be succeeded in turn by another apparition of George Smith. While Jones and Smith were casting their multitudinous ballots, four different messengers had been despatched in four different directions for John Rodgers, and John Rodgers duly appeared with four different faces, and cast as many different votes. Whenever the Republican challenger questioned the right of any one to a vote, Mr. Inspector McKeon shouted out to him, with an introductory and emphatic flourish, "If you challenge that man, I'll raise a head on you!" As the Republicans were in such a melancholy minority, they could offer no resistance to this graceful and edifying process, and the election in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward passed off as quietly as it did in the sober Tenth.

ROBBERY IN CAMDEN.—Messrs. Fitzgerald, Brewer & Co., flour and grain dealers on Market street, below Front, had $350 stolen from them yesterday afternoon. The money was in a drawer in the counting-room, locked up. The key, very foolishly, was left on the top of the desk. A woman entered and desired to purchase some lime on "tick." She was requested to take a seat in the counting-room and remain until one of the firm came; then a consultation would be held, and if it resulted favorably she could have it. Two of the partners then went to the back portion of the store to measure some grain. This occupied about half an hour. A man entered and purchased some lime and tendered a $10 bill in payment. One of the firm went to the drawer for the purpose of getting the change, when, to his utter dismay, he discovered that the money and woman were gone. The police were informed and succeeded in tracing the woman to the cars at Cooper's Point. She was arrested and taken before Mayor Cox. A hearing took place, but nothing being elicited that would tend to criminate her, she was released.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—On the stone steps of the old United States Bank building—now the Custom House—any pleasant day can be seen a gathering of dealers in pea-nuts and small wares, and the destitute seeking favors of their more prosperous brethren. Among these is a blind man, who, perched on the lower step, with his hat ready to receive, plays unceasingly away to the unappreciative passers-by. Now and then a penny is dropped into the hat; but what the poor man receives from sympathy some of the little thieving bootblacks deprive him of. For instance, yesterday one of these little fellows sidled up to him, talked soothingly, and, taking advantage of his sightless eyes, made a dive for the hat, and ran away. From the very small income this musician receives, a constant leak in this thieving manner must reduce it to almost nothing.

THE WOULD-BE BITER BIT.—James Casey, who figures often in the police annals, beat a little boy at Seventh and Chesnut streets last night, when no policeman, as he thought, was around, for the purpose of drawing a crowd and then "going through it," in the professional meaning of the term. Officer Clark passed by in citizen's dress, saw the transaction, at once divined its object, and nabbed our friend, who was held by Alderman Beitler for a further hearing.

FULFILLING THE WAGERS.—After definite results of the election have been arrived at, then comes the fulfilment of the wagers. The victorious will be stocked with new hats, stamps, and beverages. The defeated will carry out their contracts. A half a cord of wood will be sawed in front of Riehl's headquarters, Girard avenue, east of Shackamaxon street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, being the payment of a wager upon the election.

MILL ROBBED.—Last night there was a demonstrative Democratic jubilee in the lower part of Manayunk, which called a large number of every class of people. During its continuance some person or persons unknown entered John Maxon's woollen mills by violent means, and stole 9 pieces of brown and white-mixed Kentucky jeans, valued at about $200.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, for a full selection of all the latest London magazines and illustrated newspapers. The magazines are unusually interesting.

Mr. J. M. Clement, purser of the steamer Wyoming, has our thanks for full files of late Savannah.

AN ACCESSORY.—Michael Dowling, with the savory alias of "Noodles," was arrested last night, at Sixth and Shippen streets, on charge of complicity with a convict named Swayne in robbing Mr. Timmins' store, at Fifth and South street. He was identified by a man who saw the couple at work. He is held to answer.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Daniel Dougherty, aged twenty-five, and residing at Clearfield and Richmond streets, was badly injured by being caught in the machinery at Baeder & Adamson's glue works, on N. Fifth street.

MORE THAN ONE.—On the allegation that Oliver Saxton, residing in the Ninth District, had more than one spouse, that gentleman was taken in custody, and held to answer by Alderman Paneoast in $1200 bail.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning the body of an unknown white woman was found in one of the slips at the Navy Yard. The Coroner took possession of the body.

HUHN, NOT HULME.—Samuel P. Huhn was elected Common Councilman in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and not James Hulme, as reported.

JOHN B. GOUGH delivers his last lecture at Horticultural Hall this evening. Subject—"Fact and Fiction." No one should fail to hear him.

THE CONVENTION OF PHYSICIANS favorable to reform in medical practice was continued this morning at the college, Ninth street, below Locust. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, H. J. Doucet, M. D., in the chair. Dr. Johnson was invited to a seat on the stand. Dr. Paine spoke in reference to the name and objects of the association, and stated he desired the name should be known as the National Medical Association of the United States of America, and its object shall be to form a national Association for liberality in practice. Dr. Longshore offered a resolution providing for a permanent representative membership. The sixth resolution, offered by the Business Committee, was then read, as follows:—

*Resolved*, That no author or dispenser of any secret remedy, drug or appliance, or itinerant practitioner who has no local place of business, shall be eligible to membership, nor shall any secret practitioner be entitled to receive the assistance, counsel, or countenance of the members of this association.

Dr. Moschzisker rose and said—I think that I will occupy a few moments of your attention. I particularly refer to the resolution of yesterday, that a code of ethics should be adopted. This resolution was defeated yesterday, but I wish to-day, in the words of Mr. Forney, "I am defeated, but not dismayed." This Association, as I understand it, is to be for reform, but what are the reforms to be? Dr. Paine told us yesterday that we should discard all isms. That we may bring in one evil or many evils is possible, but we should discard all evils. I look upon the progress of medicine as progressive; there are none here who will deny it. Dr. Paine acknowledged it himself yesterday in his speech. Yet there is a great deal of progress that we do not see. The progress to which we refer has been made by specialists. Take the opthalmiscope, the laryngiscope, and all the scopes, they were invented by specialists. I wish that this meeting should lay down rules of Government. One of the chief rules is that they should acknowledge specialists. I speak interestedly, and I do not deny it, because there is no man who has suffered more than I have myself. There has been no man more opposed than I have been, and yet there is no man in the profession with whom I could not this moment stand forward and prove whether I have the right or not to what I claim; and yet what have they opposed me for? Because I violated one of their rules, of which they did not, nor could they say that my practice was illegitimate. My practice was open to them. The only reason was because I availed myself of one of the great instrumentalities of the age—the press. One of their particular rules is that no man should advertise. I look upon that as one of the tyrannies of the Association. Why should men prescribe to me if I have anything of value that I should not allow the people to know what it is? It is true that a great many evils have been done by advertising, but if the profession would acknowledge that advertising known specialisms was judicious it is evil would be done away with. Shall I, because I advertise in the press, be put down with Tom, Dick, and Harry, or Moses, and Isaac, and others, because they have not the knowledge? Shall I be put in the same category with them? It is said that the evil must be removed, and that this Association is formed to lay down rules. One question is to decide just now, for specialists should advertise. Therefore, I wish that this resolution be taken up in the rule of ethics, and the Association be governed by it.

The Business Committee offered a series of resolutions explanatory of its objects, its convention, and the spirit in which it should be conducted after it becomes an association. It was moved that any person who had practised medicine for four years, whether he had graduated or not, should be eligible to membership.

Dr. Paine spoke on the subject, and said he thought it was necessary to have a board of examination.

Dr. Williams coincided in these remarks.

Dr. Poe stated he wished to elevate the association.

Dr. Dalton said the object of the Association was to give opportunities to men who were capable. There were many such men who had never been in College, or received a diploma, who knew more than those who had graduated and many who had diplomas were entirely ignorant. But to adopt such a resolution would throw the doors open to every one. He wished to have all manner of protection thrown around the Association. Dr. Putnam stated that he knew of a College in the city which was offering diplomas for sale at a low figure.

The resolution was then lost.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* was then carried.

The association then met as the National American Association of the United States of America.

Dr. Doucet was appointed to the chair, Dr. Loomis was appointed as Secretary.

Dr. Paine moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to draft Constitution and By-Laws, to report this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The chair then appointed Dr. Paine, Dr. Buckman, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Bowles, and Dr. Williams.

Dr. Jones moved that a committee of three be appointed to present names of permanent officers.

The chair appointed Dr. Longshore, Dr. Bowles, and Dr. Easton. The association then adjourned.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN ASHE.—The funeral of Captain William J. Ashe, late of the 115th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, took place this morning at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, Germantown road and Master street, and was largely attended. The services were held in St. Michael's Catholic Church, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Thomas Walter Power, of St. Mary's, assisted by Rev. M. Sheehan and Rev. E. V. Rowan, of St. Michael's, as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. There were also seated within the sanctuary, Rev. Maurice A. Walsh, of St. Michael's; Francis Di Maria, S. J., and P. J. Blenkinsop, S. J., of St. Joseph's; P. R. O'Reilly, of St. John's; Hugh Lane, of St. Theresa's, and others. The choir was directed by Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, and in it were many of the most prominent Catholic singers of the city. Mr. W. A. Newland presided at the organ, and the "Offertorium" was well sung by Miss Eleanor A. Donnelly. The services were very solemn and impressive throughout. After mass, Rev. Father Walsh delivered a brief and feeling address, in which he referred to the many excellent qualities of the deceased, and called on those present to pray for the eternal rest of his soul.

DR. CHARLES C. MCGLAUGHLIN, who was elected on Tuesday as a School Director in the Fifth Ward, was accidentally omitted in today's *Ledger*.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred in O'Harra's court, about 3 o'clock this morning, caused by the explosion of a lamp. Damage trifling.

GENUINE "SABATIER'S" FRENCH COOKS' Knives, and various sizes of Bread and Butcher Knives, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR "HOG KILLING" WE HAVE BUTCHER Knives, Cleavers, Meat Saws, Sausage Machines with Stuffers, Patent Balances, etc.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SUPERIOR TRIPOLI POWDER, FOR POLishing glass or metals, and various grades of Sand and Emory Paper, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [49]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street. Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 22 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 42 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1m rp
FAMILY FLOUR.

# THIRD EDITION

### The Next Legislature.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.—Pretty full and reliable returns from all portions of the State, just received here to-day, indicate that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will have nearly the following complexion:—

*Senate.*—Republicans, 20; Democrats, 13.

*House of Representatives.*—Republicans, 55; Democrats, 45.

### United States Troops and Batteries Sent to Baltimore.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A despatch from Washington says that three light batteries of artillery were sent from Washington last night to Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

This morning a detachment of infantry was sent from the same place.

During this week 250 troops were sent there by General Butterfield.

Another detachment of infantry will be forwarded from Fort Columbus to Fort McHenry to-night or to-morrow.

There is considerable speculation as to the cause of the concentration of so many troops in that fort.

The Ordnance Department have also been sending supplies to the same point.

### Counterfeit Seven-Thirties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Information has been received here that quantities of 7·30 notes, sent to Washington to be exchanged into 5-20 bonds, have been discovered to be counterfeit, and have been returned to the owners. They are said to be admirably executed.

### From Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Arrived, steamer Moro Castle, from Havana.

### Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111⅝@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112@112¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108⅜@109.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 108⅝@109.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107@107¼.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107@107¼.
United States 10-40s, 100¼@100⅝.
June and July 7·30s, 105¼@105⅝.

### Latest New York Markets.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—1½ o'clock.—The following are the closing prices:—Flour dull and unchanged. In Wheat there is more doing. No. 1 spring $2·40@$2·41. Corn dull at $1·41, in store. Oats dull at 81c., in store. Whisky quiet. Bark lower, at $33, cash. Lard and Tallow dull. Gold, 143⅞.

### *SHERIDAN'S RIDE.*

### Grand Reception at Albany—Speeches by Sheridan and Sickles, Etc.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The train arrived at 5 o'clock, promptly on time, and there was a crowd of several thousand assembled at the depot on the west side of the river to greet the General. Besides the general turnout to welcome the hero to the Empire State, there was formed in line a large number of delegates of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Zouave Cadets, who, with a couple of bands, escorted the General through Broadway and State street to the residence of Governor Fenton, on the corner of Eagle and State streets. Here the party alighted, and remained the guests of Governor Fenton during the night.

In the evening there was a reception, and among those present were Generals Sickles, Martindale, and Barlow. The reception ceremonies were interrupted at about 10 o'clock by a crowd which had gathered outside, calling for General Sheridan to appear. The shouts failing to bring him, a serenade followed, and the General, in company with Governor Fenton, appeared at the door amid the most enthusiastic cheering. After the applause had subsided, the Governor introduced General Sheridan as follows:—

"Fellow-citizens—You are not here to listen to what I can say, but to welcome Major-General Sheridan; and I will only stand between your voice and his to give assurance that this expression at the capital is the evidence of the patriotism and approval of the people of the Empire State. His noble deeds inspire every loyal heart with gratitude to him, with hope for our country, and with confidence in man. No words of mine can glow your hearts to-night, nor add to the fervid greeting which you now extend. Fellow-citizens, Major-General Sheridan."

General Sheridan responded as follows:—

"Gentlemen:—I can only thank you for the kind welcome you have given me this evening. I may say that for some time past I have been unused to such demonstrations. In the place where I have lived, I have been paddling my own canoe, and though I was paddling it alone, or almost alone, but for the past four weeks I have learned that there were a great many men in the same canoe. To my old comrades I may say that for the last four years we have been making history, and I hope that history will be a good history, and that they will not have recorded in it that Rebellion is honorable."

Cries for "Sickles! Sickles!" were then made, when the Governor, stepping forward, with General Sickles leaning on his crutches and wearing a fatigue cap, introduced him as follows:

"Fellow-citizens:—I am not surprised that you demand to see and hear Major-General Sickles, our own trusted and faithful fellow-citizens. We delight to honor him. He, too, has advanced the standards of the republic and been true to the right. It affords me profound pleasure to introduce Major-Gen. Sickles."

General Sickles replied as follows:—

"Governor—I have not listened without grateful emotion to the indulgent and generous praise your Excellency has been pleased to bestow on my services. The military occupation of the Rebel States has imposed upon the army a most responsible task. It is indeed gratifying to be assured by the Chief Magistrate of the State of New York that our duties have been performed satisfactorily to the people of this powerful Commonwealth. In obedience to the will of the people the sword may sometimes be usefully employed when other means fail to organize States. In a free government the ballot and the bayonet are allies. The one enforces, whenever necessary, the decrees of the other. United, they overcome all enemies, maintain the Union, and compel obedience to the law of the land. In this country the sword is the servant of the people; the army is their shield. The means employed for the pacification and reorganization of the Rebel States have illustrated the methods by which, whenever the occasion may arrive, we may gradually prepare the population and remodel the institutions of any territory we have, or may hereafter acquire, for eventual union with our republic. Your Excellency has appreciated the sense in which the reconstruction acts have been passed. The Rebel States refused the terms of peace and restoration offered by the Constitutional Amendment because it disfranchised the authors of the Rebellion and thereby denounced treason against the Union as a crime. Although they professed to accept the situation, no one of the Rebel States enfranchised the loyal freedmen, who had been made citizens by the law of the land. When the Rebels undertook to destroy the Union to save slavery, emancipation became necessary as a war measure. Suffrage follows liberty. Millions of loyal people cannot be denied political rights and made subject to the absolute control of their old Rebel masters, without danger to public order. The enfranchisement of the emancipated race is necessary as a peace measure. Whatever the Rebels suffer from the execution of the Reconstruction acts follows as the unavoidable consequence of their crime and their folly. The incendiary who fires his own dwelling, that he may the surer destroy his neighbor's, must not assail the firemen who put out the flames because they flood his house with water. The conduct of the Rebel States in 1865 and 1866, not to speak of the war, left the Government only three alternatives—either to abandon the loyal population to their fate, or to maintain an army in the Rebel States for an indefinite period for the purpose of protecting loyal people until the Rebels chose voluntarily to deal justly with them, or to pass an enabling act by which loyal civil governments could be at once established upon the basis of universal suffrage. Military authority can be dispensed with in the Rebel States as soon as the loyal population are made self-sustaining, and secure by means of the ballot in their own hands, and not before. Reconstruction has advanced so far upon the basis of manhood suffrage that reaction is impossible. As well might it be proposed to remand the freedmen of the South to slavery again as to deny them the elective franchise.

"The conditions imposed upon the vanquished cannot fairly be stigmatized as oppressive, since they only assimilate the institutions of the South to those of other States. The method, if unusual, was not unauthorized, for it must be remembered that the Government is dealing with conquered enemies, still disaffected and occupying conquered territory. (Cheers.)

A voice here interrupted the speaker, inquiring, "What were your politics five years ago?"

The General replied:—"My politics were loyalty to my country, then, as now, sir." He continued:—"My friends, you and I have met enemies before, and we are safe, indeed, if they assume no other form than that of impertinent interruption. The enfranchisement of the freedmen is essential, nay, indispensable, as a guarantee for the loyalty of the Rebel States in the event of war with any formidable power. If the political control of those States be surrendered unconditionally to the authors of the Rebellion, they would go over to the enemy in any serious war in which this country might be engaged. We may waive indemnity for the past, we must have security for the future."

At the conclusion of General Sickles' speech, and after the crowd had dispersed, Professor Wood and his family gave a vocal serenade to the distinguished visitor, which was duly acknowledged. The principal reception on the part of the citizens of Albany will take place to-morrow.—*N. Y. Herald.*

### Cabinet Ministers in New York.

The Secretary of State arrived in this city yesterday morning by the early train from Washington, accompanied by his son, Colonel Augustus Seward, and a colored servant. Mr. Seward drove straight to the residence of Thurlow Weed, Twelfth street, where he breakfasted and spent the greater portion of the day.

In the afternoon he took a drive in the Park, and returned to Mr. Wood's house at 6 o'clock in the evening for dinner. He leaves the city this morning by the 8 o'clock train on the Erie Railroad for Goshen, accompanied by Mr. Wood and family, where he will remain to-day, and then, after a short stay at his birthplace in Orange county, proceed to Auburn, where he is expected on Saturday.

Postmaster-General Randall arrived on the same train with Secretary Seward, with whom he drove from the depot to the Astor House, where he had engaged rooms. He was occupied about town very much during the day, and it is said that the object of his visit is in relation to the erection of the new Post Office building in the City Hall Park.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—Peter J. Smith vs. Neafie & Levy. An action to recover damages for an alleged infringement on a patent right. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

Mary A. Brobst vs. Brobst et al. An action of ejectment to try the title to coal lands of great value in Schuylkill county. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Edward S. Conner vs. The American Life Insurance and Trust Company. An action to recover on a life insurance policy, brought by the assignee of Elias R. Richards, who insured his life in the defendant's company for $10,000, who subsequently assigned the policy over to the plaintiff for $3000 in cash, and who was alleged to have been drowned afterwards in the Susquehanna river at Elkton, Md. The defense allege that Richards is still living and was seen and identified on the Trenton and Philadelphia Railroad cars after the time of the alleged drowning. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Edwin Mausby and Ennes H., his wife, in right of said Ennes H., vs. George N. Smith. An action to recover for breach of contract in failure to give possession of certain property purchased by plaintiffs of defendant at the time agreed upon in the articles of sale. Verdict for plaintiffs, $391.

The Shull's Run and Big Eddy Oil Company vs. Isaac P. Mein. An action to recover a balance due on shares of stock in plaintiff's company. The defense alleged that there was no company formed by plaintiffs, and that the purchasers of stock were deceived in the matter. Verdict for defendants.

Frederick Oechler and Nannette Schultz vs. Hermann Mayer and Hauna Mayer, his wife. An action of ejectment. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Brewster.—Jury trials were begun in this Court this morning.

Phœbe Ann Clarges vs. Francis G Hanne. A landlord and tenant case to recover arrears of rent. Verdict for plaintiff, $ 6·01.

E. C Seamen vs E. C. Thomas. An action to recover for work and labor done. The defence allege that the work was not done in a workmanlike manner. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Considerable time was taken up in hearing applications for excuses from service on the jury, and trials were not begun until late.

John Swartz was charged with the larceny of a set of harness belonging to Hiram Miller, and pleaded "partly guilty." The evidence was that the harness was stolen from Mr. Miller's stable one night, and was found in the possession of the defendant next morning. Upon this the jury pronounced him "wholly guilty."

David Nichols (colored) pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of shoes, valued at $2·50, belonging to the House of Refuge. The ingrate had once been the object of the charity of this institution, and after having boarded there for three years, was honorably discharged. In after years he paid a visit to the house, and took away the shoes as a memento of the happy years he had spent there.

James Duffey and John Walton, two small boys, plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of $25, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

James Hughes plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon David Hall. Hughes is a white boy, about nineteen years old, and David Hall is a colored man, about ninety years old. Hughes met the old gentleman in South street one day, and without the slightest provocation, committed a most brutal assault and battery upon him.

Judge Ludlow said, that whatever excitement there may be upon matters of the day, whatever may be the differences of opinion upon certain questions placed before the people, one thing was certain, and that was, that so long as there were colored persons within this Commonwealth, and a court of justice in the city, those colored persons should be fully protected. He would, through the prisoner, inform all persons disposed to act as he had, that such brutal conduct would be severely punished by the law. Sentenced to County Prison for four months.

John Flanagan pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to a mule. The evidence was that the prisoner was one day seen beating a poor mule with a long stick, and the stick was covered with blood from the tortured animal. The Judge took occasion to say that as it was generally understood by a certain class of people that they could treat dumb brutes as their passions led them to desire, it would be well to let them know, by this case and others, that this idea did not meet with the approbation of the law. A humane law had been created by the Legislature to prevent such outrages as this, and that law this court would scrupulously carry out. Sentenced to the County Prison for thirty days.

Charles Moore, colored, was convicted of a charge of robbery. The evidence was that on the 10th of September, as Mrs. Spear was passing the corner of Tenth and South streets, the defendant snatched her watch from her belt and ran away.

Hiram Collins was convicted of a charge of receiving the watch stolen by Moore, knowing it to have been stolen. The evidence was that he took the watch to a pawnbroker to borrow money upon it, and upon the broker expressing his doubts that the watch was honestly in the possession of Collins, the latter induced Moore's mother to say to the broker that the watch belonged to her, and she had authorized him to pawn it. The watch was recovered from the broker, and was identified by Mrs. Spear as her property.

Edward Davis, colored, was acquitted on a charge of larceny.

William Berringer was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a coat belonging to William McManus. He was seen to steal the coat from Mr. McManus' window.

James Palmer was convicted of a charge of an attempt to commit a burglary. About 3 o'clock in the morning of September 16th, the defendant and two others, were seen to pry open the street window-shutter of Dr. Baker's house, in Seventh street, near Catherine.

When the window was opened one of the parties lighted the gas inside, and a sudden flare of the light caused a witness of the prece dings to give the alarm of fire. Upon this the three men ran away. The defendant was arrested in Catherine street immediately and a large chisel was found on the pavement near him.

Mary Sullivan was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a silver censer, valued at $60, belonging to St Joseph's Church. She stole it and offered it to a jeweller for sale. This gentleman suspected her of dishonesty, and caused her arrest.

Robert Stiles was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a gun belonging to John Schisler. He took the gun one day from Mr. Schisler's house, saying he was going to shoot ducks. He did not bring back either gun or ducks but told Mr. Schisler where he could get the gun. He stated to the jury that he presumed upon his intimacy and long acquaintance with the prosecutor's family in taking the gun, he fully intending to return it and any game he might get. But at Gray's Ferry he had an attack of the heart disease, and was confined to bed. He gave the gun to a party to return it to Mr. Schisler, but this party pawned it. Upon this statement the Judge held the bill, telling the prisoner to subpœna any witnesses who could prove the truth of what he had said, and they should be heard in Court.

FURNITURE.
JOHN A. BAUER & SON
Have now on hand a large assortment of
ELEGANT AND WELL MADE
FURNITURE,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.
NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 28 m wf 18t Above Spruce.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

# FOURTH EDITION

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

### Mr. Johnson in Another Fury—The President Consulting with the Great Democratic Leaders—Cabinet Changes to be Made—Interference with Southern Registration—The President to Tell what the Oracle Says To-night, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—There are present here a large number of politicians of all parties, and evidently something important is on the tapis. It was currently reported this morning, on apparently good authority, that the President has invited the principal leading men of the country, of all parties, to meet him in consultation upon public affairs before the meeting of Congress, to deliberate upon the course he will take upon the questions now agitating the country, and it is hinted that many of these politicians are here in obedience to this invitation.

Reverdy Johnson was with the President a considerable time this morning, and afterwards called upon General Grant.

Generals Sherman and Schofield and Collector Alexander Cummings were also at the White House this morning, and with Secretary Welles and Browning and Attorney-General Stanbery occupied the Executive the whole morning.

Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, is also here, and there is a powerful pressure brought upon Johnson to have him remove Grant, Seward, Randall, and McCulloch immediately. Parties this morning offered to bet that Seward would not return to Washington again as Secretary of State, and the White House politicians openly assert that he has gone off to Auburn, where he will remain, on the plea of relaxation from business, but that really it is an easy way of letting him down without doing violence to his feelings.

The secesh element here are rampant over the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and some of the most active have been going around this morning collecting funds to pay for a band to serenade Johnson this evening at the White House.

The conservative element are opposed to this proceeding, as they are afraid Johnson will make a flaming speech, which will do them more harm than good. They have been overruled, however, and the real Copperhead element has carried everything before it, and they have made arrangements for the serenade, and Johnson has promised to make a speech; so there will be a lively time. It is expected he will dare the impeachers to do their worst.

General Schofield came here by direct order from the President. Grant knew nothing about it, and was not consulted by the President. It is thought Johnson wants to interfere in the matter of registration in Virginia.

### *EUROPEAN MARKET REPORTS.*

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, Oct. 10—Noon.—Consols, 94 3-16; U. S. 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central 77¾; Erie Railroad, 43¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 21¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 10.—U. S. 5-20s, 74½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Cotton quiet at 8⅝d. for uplands. Sales to-day 12,000 bales.

Corn, 44s. 9d.

Other markets are unchanged.

### Counterfeits on the Seven-Thirties.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A serious counterfeit on the Seven-thirty notes has been discovered, in connection with which certain Wall street firms suffer to an important amount.

The counterfeit is upon the thousand dollar note, and is distinguishable from the genuine by the note being rather larger than the original, the seal being somewhat larger, and the edge more sharply defined, and the lath-work around the edge being more coarsely executed than in the genuine note. It is said that a large amount of the counterfeits have been put in circulation. The discovery has cut down the price of Seven-thirties from a half to three-quarters per cent. The affair creates much excitement in Wall street.

### From Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 10.—The General Assembly of this State convened to-day, and the two Houses were organized by the election of the following officers:—Senate—Henry Clarke, of Rutland, Secretary; James S. Peck, of Montpelier, Assistant Secretary; and Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Montpelier, Chaplain. House—J. W. Stewart, of Middlebury, Speaker; J. H. Flagg, of Bennington, Clerk; and Rev. Mr. Foster, of Montpelier, Chaplain.

### Railroad Accidents.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—J. E. Eaton, roadmaster on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, was killed to-day by slipping from a platform on to the track.

Benjamin Beamen, a freight conductor on the Newport Railroad, was killed last night by being struck by a bridge while on the top of the cars.

### The Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Navy Department is officially informed of the arrival of the United States steamer Aristook at Singapore on August 18, on her way to Hong Kong.

### Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Cotton quiet and very dull; middling upland at 19½@20. Flour quiet and no sales of moment. Wheat steady at $2·80@2·85 for prime to choice red; medium grades are less firm. Corn is very strong; white and yellow, $1·48@1·50. Oats active, buoyant, and 2@3c. higher; good to steady prime, 76@77c. Rye higher; sales at $1·65@1·75. Provisions quiet, but firm. Stock scarce.

### Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5500 City 6s, New...ls..102 | $1000 C & Am 6s,'76...... 95½ |
| $200 do.. New......101⅞ | 11 sh Leh N stk......... 39⅞ |
| $2200 do.. New..ls..102 | 54 sh Penna R......ls.. 52⅝ |
| $5000 do...Old....... 98 | 10 do................ 52⅝ |
| $1000 All County Co 5s.. 73½ | 100 sh Read R.......2d.. 50⅝ |
| $3000 Leh Val bs.... 3d.. 95 | 10 sh C & Am R...3d..126 |
| $1000 do...... 3d..ls.. 95 | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1100 City 6s, New........101⅞ | 2 sh Penna R........... 52¾ |
| $1000 do.. New...c..101⅞ | 11 do................ 52¾ |
| $300 do.. New..ls..101⅞ | 18 do................ 53⅛ |
| $1000 Leh N 6s...'84...... 86 | 100 do........ s5.. 52¾ |
| $9000 Pa R m 2 6s.....ls.. 93½ | 4 do................ 52¾ |
| 214 sh Leh N stk......... 39 | 200 sh Cata Pf.......s60.. 27⅞ |
| 50 sh Fulton C.......... 4⅝ | 100 do.......s60.. 27⅞ |

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On 5-20s of 1862, | a difference of | $234·33 will be paid. |
| On 5-20s of 1864, | do. | $159·33 will be paid. |
| On 5-20s of 1865, | do. | $199·33 will be paid. |
| On 5-20s of July '65, | do | $174·33 will be paid. |
| On 1881s, | do. | $209·33 will be paid. |
| On 10-40s, | do. | $81·33 will be paid. |
| On 7-30s, 2d series, | do. | $180·33 will be paid. |
| On 7-30s, 3d series, | do. | $174·33 will be paid. |

(For each thousand exchanged.) [10 1 1m5p

## QUAINT CLOCKS.

*From Once-a-Week.*

Ever since man first began to contrive machines to answer the momentous question, "What's o'clock?" he seems to have delighted in taxing his ingenuity to make the poor instruments complicate the answer. Not content with having the hour indicated on a dial, or sounded by a bell, he must needs have it manifested to his vision by dancing dolls, or announced to his ear by trumpet-blowing cherubim or gong-sounding monsters. Two thousand years ago, when the only known means of measuring time was by the trickling of water from one vessel to another, the clepsydra-maker indulged his fancy, and made his simple wares elaborate by the employment of fantastic contrivances for showing the time through the agency of automaton figures. The clepsydra of Ctesibius, for instance, consisted outwardly of a lachrymose mannikin whose falling tears supplied the water that impelled the instrument, while his jubilant brother, buoyed up on a floating pedestal, boldly pointed with a wand to the hours marked on an adjacent column. Coming to times a little less remote, we find the Persian King Haroun al-Raschid sending the Emperor Charlegne a water-clock, whereof Giffard, in his "History of France," gives this description:—"The dial was composed of twelve small doors, which represented the division of the hours; each door opened at the hour it was intended to represent, and out of it came the same number of little balls, which fell one by one, at equal distances of time, on a brass drum. It might be told by the eye what hour it was by the number of doors that were open; and by the ear by the number of balls that fell. When it was twelve o'clock, twelve horsemen in miniature issued forth at the same time, and marching round the dial, shut all the doors." Old St. Paul's was not without a curiosity of this character; for, according to Dugdale's history of the cathedral, there was a dial ordered in the reign of the third Edward, "to be made with all splendor imaginable. Which was accordingly done; having the image of an angel pointing to the hour both of the day and night." The bell, too, of this clock, or of its successor, was struck by the wooden ancestors of the monstrosities that are at present to be seen in front of Mr. Bennett's shop in Cheapside; they were a more numerous family in those days than they are now, for it seems to have been a common thing for churches and market-houses to have their "Jacks o' th' clock," as the automaton bell-strikers were termed. Decker, who wrote his "Gull's Hornbook" in 1609, calls the St. Paul's figures "Paul's Jacks;" he says, "The great dial is your last monument: where, bestow one-half of the three-score minutes to observe the sauciness of the Jacks that are above the man in the moon there; the strangeness of their motion will quit your laber." He further adds, "But howsoever if Paul's Jacks be once up with their elbows and quarreling to strike eleven, as soon as ever the clock has parted them, and ended the fray with the hammer, let not the Duke's gallery contain you any longer."

Other cathedrals besides Strasbourg have marionette clocks of less complicated structure, but still very curious as displays of ingenuity. There is one at Lyons which has, like its Strasbourg prototype and many others, a crowing cock that flaps his wings and thrice sounds his shrill clarion every three hours. In a gallery beneath him, a door opens on one side and out comes the Virgin Mary, and from an opposite door the angel Gabriel, who meets and salutes her. A dove descends upon the Virgin's head; and after these puppets have retired, a reverend father comes forth and pantomimically gives the spectators a blessing. The days of the week are represented by seven figures, each of which takes its place in a niche on the morning of the day it symbolizes, and remains there till midnight. Then there is the clock at Venice, which has a similar puppet show; and doubtless scores of them are scattered about the continent; some that, like that at Lyons, have received attention, and are in some sort of going order, and others buried in the dust and lumber of disused cloisters and towers.

Germany, the country of toymakers, seems always to have excelled in the manufacture of these mechanical drolleries. Augsburg was especially famous for them, as, indeed, it was for the more simple and exclusively useful form of clocks. Most of the figure-moving timekeepers were constructed there; and it is said that they were chiefly made and used for presents from ambassadors of Christian countries to Oriental princes and barbarians. The South Kensington Museum contains some half dozen Augsburg clocks; but these have no automata; and doubtless many others are to be found in the art collections of our country. A clock of unique design, conjectured to be of German make, and of date about the commencement of the seventeenth century, was exhibited at a meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1855. It was in the form of a griffin bearing an escutcheon, on which was the dial. The animal rolled its eyes constantly whilst the clockwork was in movement; opened its mouth when the quarters struck; and flapped its wings at the striking of the hour.

Nicholas Grollier de Serviere, an old soldier who had served in the Italian army, and who died in 1689, devoted his latter days to the invention and construction of a variety of whimsical clocks, some of which he made for the sole purpose of delighting and surprising his visitors. A figure of a tortoise, dropped into a plate of water having the hours marked on the rim, would float round and stop at the proper hour, telling what it was o'clock like a learned pig. A lizard ascended a pillar on which the hours were marked, and pointed to the time as it advanced. A mouse did the same thing by creeping along an hour-marked cornice.

During the last century, music was added to automaton clocks to increase the charms and accompany the diversions of the figures. According to an old advertisement, there was one exhibited at the Duke of Marlborough's Head, in Fleet street, which, "besides divers curious motions, performed:—1. A concert of Italian and English music, to the number of thirty-two different tunes, including sets of airs, minuets, jiggs, borees, sarabands, courants, etc., on organs, trumpets, flutes, and flageolets, very true and melodious. It shifted a fresh tune of itself, and repeated at pleasure. 2. In the course of this harmony, the seven liberal sciences, viz., musick, optic, physick, architecture, painting, mathematicks, and eloquence, appeared, each with some proper instrument to denote his profession. 3. Apollo broke through a cloud with his harp in his hand. 4. A cuckoo called, and seventeen small birds warbled their proper notes as natural as if living." Although this is called in the advertisement a "musical clock," there is no mention of any horological part, and we strongly suspect that it was merely a sort of musical-box with automata, of course moved by wheels, or "clock-work"—as all wheel mechanisms to this day are popularly called—driven by a spring and governed by a fly, as old clocks were and modern musical-boxes are. But if this was not a genuine musical clock, that one was which was exhibited at the Royal Exchange in 1740; for in addition to performing the functions of an orrery, and "solving many curious problems in astronomy," it delighted those who paid half a crown to see and hear it with moving figures and shifting scenery, which rolled away to musical accompaniment, in true modern "transformation" style. The musical part embraced "four sets of keys," so that those who did not like the mechanical playing could have their better tastes gratified by the music of living performers. The Rev. J. Wesley tells in his journal of a clock which he saw at Lurgan, in Ireland, in 1762, which was not merely musical, but vocal. A figure of an old man, in a case with a curtain drawn before it, stood over against a clock. Every time the clock struck he opened the door with one hand, drew back the curtain with the other, turned his head as if looking round on the company, and then said, with a clear, loud, articulate voice, "past one," or two, or three, as the case might be. The maker, a Mr. Miller, wanted to sell the wonder; but, although so many came to see it that he was in danger of being ruined by his loss of time in showing it, no one seemed inclined to purchase it, or even reward his ingenuity—so he wisely took the whole thing to pieces. Christopher Pinchbeck, who gave his name to the famous alloy of which our forefathers were content to have their watch-cases made, was a noted constructor of musical-timekeepers; he called his house by the sign of the "Astronomico-Musical Clock." We may infer that the clock mentioned above as having been exhibited at the Royal Exchange was one of his construction; for the detailed advertisement of it answers exactly to an advertisement of the clocks made by him, which appeared in a weekly journal in the year 1721, nineteen years before the exhibition, and a few years after Pinchbeck's death. There was another eminent mechanical genius who made wonderful clocks in the last century; his name was James Cox, and he was not merely a mechanic, but had some ideas of the importance of art in beautifying mechanisms, for he employed Nollekens, the sculptor, and Zoffany, the painter, to make designs for his works. He made a host of curious and costly toys with the hope of selling them to Indian princes, but the Indian war frustrated his designs, and he was obliged to turn his curiosities to account by exhibiting them. This expedient failed, and at last he obtained a private act of Parliament empowering him to dispose of his museum by lottery. The collection must have included some really wonderful specimens of ingenuity and exquisite workmanship; precious stones and metals were the chief materials employed in their manufacture; but the most curious of them hardly come within the limits of our subject, and we are here obliged to pass them by without description. Mason, a contemporary poet, said, in allusion to the display:—

> "Great Cox, at his mechanicall,
> Bids orient pearls from golden dragons fall;
> Each little dragonet, with brazen grin,
> Gapes for the precious prize, and gulps it in.
> Yet, when we peep behind the scene,
> One master wheel directs the whole machine;
> The self-same pearls, in nice gradation, all
> Around one common centre rise and fall."

After all, a musical-clock resolves itself into little more than a musical-box, set going at certain times by a timekeeper, just as an alarum is let off. The connection between the clock and the music is not more intimate than was the music and steam which constituted an exhibition entitled "Music by Steam," offered to the curiosity-mongers in London a few years ago, and the realization of which consisted in a barrel organ turned by a little steam engine!

The mention of alarums leads us to notice one or two of these useful clock-accessories that come within range of the curious. A very active member of this family of mechanical watchmen was erected in the nursery of Dublin workhouse a century ago, the inscription on which sufficiently describes it—"For the benefit of infants protected by this hospital, Lady Arabella Denny presents this clock, to mark, that as children reared by the spoon must have but a small quantity of food at a time, it must be offered frequently; for which purpose, this clock strikes every twenty minutes, at which notice all the infants not asleep must be discreetly fed." Alarum clocks have been made that, besides rousing the sleeper, would ignite a match and light a candle for him to get up by, and we lately saw one that, in addition to these functions, boiled a cup of coffee for the early riser's breakfast. The wonderful couch shown at the 1851 Exhibition, which tilted its occupant out at any desired hour, is probably in the memory of many a reader of these remarks; but perhaps the prettiest and most agreeable of these contrivances was the bed made by a Bohemian mechanic in 1858, which set off with one of Auber's gentle airs when it was pressed by a tired body, and thundered forth a clashing march at the time the sleeper desired to be awakened.

### A Character.

A letter from Paris says:—"Every person who has been to the French and Italian opera houses knows by sight the venerable white head, tall Astrachan cap and chocolate-colored garb of the musical Persian. He is almost as much a fixture at the Salle Ventadour as the chandelier. He has never been known to miss a night, has never had a day's illness, and has occupied the same stall on the first tier ever since I can remember. On the off-nights he goes to the French opera house. Music is his only pleasure. He knows no one, and no one, except his servant and his tailor, has ever been within the doors of his apartment, which is situated on a first floor in the Rue de Rivoli. The name of this singular individual is Mohammed-Ismael-Khan. He is eighty-four years old, and his fortune amounts to more than two millions of francs. He lives in the simplest manner, never drinks any wine, the only luxury of his life being rare delicious fruit. A drive to the Bois every day and the opera in the evening makes up the sum total of his harmless existence, which, however, during the revolution of 1848 ran the risk of terminating in a tragic manner. While standing at the window, looking out upon the agitated street, he was perceived by a *garde nationale*, who took aim at him with his musket. The affrighed Mohammed-Ismael had fortunately the time to disappear into the kitchen, whence he did not emerge until Paris was itself again."

### Death of a French Savant.

Death has been unusually busy of late among the scientific men of Paris. Three celebrated physicians—Velpeau, Royer, and Chartroule—have died within the past month. The last death, which took place a few days since, was that of Doctor Chartroule, of the Academy of Medicine.

Doctor Chartroule had devoted his talents to the specialty of diseases of the lungs, and was the author of a system of treatment which has been a fertile subject of discussion between the learned medical societies of Continental Europe. Doctor Chartroule was still comparatively young, being only fifty-six years of age, when an attack of paralysis terminated fatally.

—There has been a tumult in the Florence National Theatre, owing to the feebleness of manner in which a new opera, *Il Foletto di Gresy*, and a ballet, *Bedra la Maliarda*, were interpreted. The public were especially indignant at the ballet, and rose in riot.

—The losses of Mr. Sothern during his late attempt to make "Lord Dundreary" acceptable to the French people, at the Théâtre Italien, Paris, amount to £1800.

### Babes in the Wood—An Incident in Australia.

An English paper has this story from Australia:—

"Three tiny boys, colony born, of Daylesford, in Victoria, started into the bush to look for some runaway goats. The eldest was only seven, but Australian lads and lasses have a continent for a playground, and nothing was feared. When, however, the little ones missed the dinner hour, and then tea, their parents grew anxious, and searched the neighborhood in vain. Night fell, and, with the aid of the local police, the search was extended, and though it lasted till the morning, the children were still missing. At dawn a storekeeper came in who had seen the small wanderers on the road overnight; and then a boy, who had given them the right direction as he passed. This was all that could be gained throughout the second day; but now the little scattered community had heard of the loss, and was on the alert. The quartz miners put their tools by and went out into the bush; so did the sawyers at the steam-mill; and so did the woodcutters in the scrub; and the third day was thus passed in a vigorous search. Still no trace or tidings, except a faint footmark going in the wrong direction towards the Warribee river, and therefore the good folks were growing much concerned, and it was settled at a public meeting that all hands should strike work and go to look for the babies.

"Accordingly next day—the fourth—every shop was shut, every tool and implement was left idle; six or seven hundred men, women, and boys turned out in all directions into the dense scrub, to hunt the strayed ones up. Seventy pounds were collected as a reward for the finder, though no one wanted that incentive, and the man at the steam mill kept the whistle going all day to guide the little feet home, if they were still able to stir. For days these kindly souls of the Victorian township kept at the hunt. It was in vain; at the end of the week the shops had to be reopened, and work mournfully resumed, for the children could not be discovered. The heart-broken parents publicly thanked their neighbors for doing all that human gentleness and good-will could do, and so the melancholy narrative ends, for the children were hopelessly lost and must have laid down to die in the wilds. It will be hereafter a colonial tale to match our British 'Babes in the Wood,' with the blue bird and the bell,bird for 'cock robin,' and the generous Daylesford folk to make a pleasant verse instead of the 'wicked uncle.'"

### Chinese Music.

Captain R. E. Cane writes to the London *Athenæum* in defense of the musical acquirements of the Chinese, a people among whom he has lived for a number of years, and with whose language he has a fair acquaintance. He says:—

"In Williams' 'Middle Kingdom' will be found a Chinese treble scale of two octaves—D to C²—with the names of the notes which are in English spelling, for the first octave, Ho, Sze, I, Shang, She, Kung, Fan. Probably the most popular Chinese melody is one of much sweetness and expression—the Moh-li Hwa, or 'Jasmin Flower.' This song is sufficiently European in structure to attract the attention of even very unmusical 'outer barbarians:' and it is so universally sung (though, it is true, by males in *falsetto*) and played on guitars, flutes, and *quasi*-violins from north to south of China, that I can scarcely understand how any one who has ever strolled even in the main street of Hong Kong (which is not the most Chinese place in the world) on any moonlit summer night, can have failed to hear and notice it. It was even worked up into English music (a waltz, I think), though not very successfully, and was published at home some years ago. A not very perfect notation of it, with the words, will be found in the history of 'Lord Macartney's Embassy,' where appear also several other native airs, sufficiently pleasing, and by no means barbarous.

"The quadrilles, etc., published by the exhibitor of the giant Chang, also contained some fragments of other Chinese tunes. In the last quoted book also, and in the 'Chinese Repository,' will be found drawings of several Chinese musical instruments, a glance at which will show the absurdity of the good old idea that they can only produce 'two or three' notes, the flute having more than twice that number of holes, and the lutes, etc., possessing several strings, with arrangements for fingering.

"Without desiring to assert that Chinese music is not in a low state, or that the voices of the natives are not harsh and flat, I venture, *quoad me*, to think they possess no slight capacity and an universal taste, at least for melody, if not for music proper. And does it not seem to be time for men writing about China to describe soberly and accurately what really exists there, and to abandon the sensational and paradoxical tone until lately in fashion?"

Divorce and Marriage in England.—In England in 1865 forty-nine divorced persons again married. Twenty-three gentlemen, who had got rid of their wives, replaced them by as many spinsters. Four gentlemen similarly situated, but of a bolder order of mind, sought in the society of four widows a return of that bliss which had vanished at the interference of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, and seventeen bachelors and three widowers, men of unexampled courage, led to the altar twenty divorced ladies. In only one case did a lady and gentleman who had both disregarded the marriage tie again subject themselves to its restrictions. So says the London *Spectator*.

Gas from Coffee.—M. Babinet has reported to the French Academy the following information with regard to the evolution of gas during the process of making coffee. If finely ground roasted coffee be steeped in cold water, gas will be evolved to an extent about equal in volume to the quantity of coffee used; and this action will take place very rapidly, insomuch that if a bottle be half filled with coffee duly ground, and the remaining space then filled with water until the cork is reached, an explosion will ensue, sufficient in force to expel the cork, or even break the bottle.

Fossil Ivory.—It is said that the tusks of at least 100 mammoths, or about 40,000 pounds of ivory, are bartered for every year in New Siberia. Notwithstanding the large amount carried away, the supply does not seem to diminish. These remains are scattered along the valleys and near the mouths of great rivers; and in a number of instances the mammoth entire has been discovered, with its skin protected by a double covering of hair and skin, and its flesh in such state of preservation as to afford food for dogs and wild beasts. Whatever the cause of the Siberian mammoth's death, it is certain they were suddenly enveloped in ice, which has not been disturbed since they were first entombed.

## EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fare for the round trip | 50 cents |
| Single ticket | 30 cents |
| Chester and Marcus Hook | 20 cents |

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER
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To No. 134 DOCK Street,
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Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
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WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

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1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

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MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

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7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

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FIRE INSURANCES
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On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

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November 1, 1866.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871 | $114,000·00 |
| 120,000 | United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,500·00 |
| 200,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes | 211,500·00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts) | 126,562·50 |
| 54,000 | State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan | 54,700·00 |
| 66,000 | State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan | 44,620·00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 50,750·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,500·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,250·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,750·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 40·00 |
| 15,000 | 300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000·00 |
| 7,150 | 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 8,258·25 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,950·00 |
| *20,000 | 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Companys | 20,000·00 |
| 195,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | 195,900·00 |
| $1,045,050 par. | Market value... Cost, $1,030,552·05. | $1,070,280·75 |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurances made | 27,637·20 |
| | Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company | 38,923·90 |
| | Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value | 2,930·00 |
| | Cash in Bank, $41,102·26.<br>Cash in Drawer, $447·14 | 41,540·00 |
| | | $1,407,321·56 |

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400,000·00 |
| Accrued Surplus | 946,713·98 |
| Premiums | 1,206,432·15 |

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 t12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000,
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.......$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence, or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 23

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFES.
Though Scorched, Not Dead.
A FIRE-PROOF TEST
TO BE MADE BETWEEN LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE
AND
EVANS & WATSON'S, WITH THE BOSTON STEAM PATENT.
ALSO,
A Burglar-Proof Test Between Lillie's and all Competitors.
The Above Tests to be Made by Daylight, and to be Fair and Bona Fide.

Whereas, Evans & Watson, Safe-makers, in the city of Philadelphia, did combine and conspire with a certain Boston company to cheat, deceive, and humbug the people of this city and vicinity with a certain fixture which they propose to attach to Fire-proofs; and whereas, they did obtain the aid and countenance of certain officers and gentlemen connected with the Fair at Norristown (through deception, no doubt) to assist in said combination and conspiracy on the Fair ground by a sham burning of Safes which all safe-makers well understand.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans & Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of same size as burned on the Fair grounds, Lillie's Safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principle he makes safes, and the Evans & Watson Safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

The Safes to be burned at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the Safe by that time the best they can make, as abovespecified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties.

A Burglar Proof test will be made at the same time, or immediately after the Fire Proof test, upon one of Lillie's Burglar Proof Safes as now made.

At this test any safe-maker, any professional safe-blower, or any of the best iron workers, will have the opportunity publicly to operate on the safe in any way practical for the burglar to operate. And any or all the safe-makers are requested to place any of their Burglar Proof Safes along side for a test on equal terms.

The above tests are to be made in the presence of the people, and the public will have every opportunity to see that the tests are fairly made, and to decide according to merit.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH street.
Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1867.

P. S.—The particular locality of the test will be announced in due time. [9 28 stuth 10t] M. C. S.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

## SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
*Is attributable to the following facts:—*

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

## HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [87thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

## COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

## HONORS TO THE DEPARTED BRAVE.

**Dedication of a Monument in Wisconsin to the Soldiers of the Union from Wisconsin who Perished on the Field of Battle.**

Recent papers from Wisconsin gave an account of the uncovering and dedication, at Lancaster, in Grant county, of a noble and very costly monument to the brave sons of that county, seven hundred and fifty in number, who went forth to fight in the cause of the Union, and fell in its defense. The monument cost about $8000, and was paid for in the largest part by subscriptions in small amounts by nearly every person of character in the county.

THE MONUMENT

is placed in the northeast corner of the Court House square, and is of most beautiful design and elegant finish. It is made of the purest white marble; the main shaft is twenty-six feet high; the sub-base seven feet and the base five feet square; the first die upon which the inscriptions are wrought three and a half feet square, surmounted by a cap and cornice, and indented by means of raised corners. Over this is the second die upon which the emblems are carved, which is twenty-four inches square and thirty inches high, from which the column tapers to the top. On the east side of the first square die is a beautiful laurel wreath, within which is inscribed the following:—

"DEDICATED
to the memory of the
brave soldiers of Grant county,
who fell in defense of universal
liberty in the great Rebellion of A. D.
1861.
This marble records their names.
The many bloody battle-fields of the South
contain their ashes.
Their memory is forever enshrined
in the hearts of their countrymen."

Over this, on the second die, are a couple of American flags, a cannon and an anchor, spanned above by an arc.

On the north side is inscribed:—

> "We here highly resolve that these honored dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people shall not perish from the earth."

Over this, on the second die, is cut the anchor of hope, garlanded with laurel leaves, resting upon the Holy Bible.

On the west side the following couplet—a translation of the inscription found on a monument at Thermopylæ—is engraved:—

"Go, stranger, to your country tell
For her we fought—were buried where we fell."

Over this are four swords and mountings, grouped together.

On the south side is this quotation from Lincoln's emancipation proclamation:—

> "I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves * * * are and henceforth shall be free."

And over this a pair of broken shackles upheld by a right hand.

The column is surmounted by an eagle standing on a globe with outstretched wings, holding a wreath in its beak. The design of the whole monument is elegant, chaste, and appropriate.

The orator of the occasion was the Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, well known as one of the most eloquent and ablest lawyers of the Northwest, and now spoken of as a candidate of the Republican party for the Senate of the United States, in case of any vacancy.

Mr. Carpenter spoke without notes. We cannot pretend to give more than an idea of his remarks. He said:—"We are met to dedicate this beautiful monument erected to the memory of those who have fallen to restore our institutions to their original condition. As to those who had fallen, it was proper to inquire whether they fell in defense of justice or injustice, battling for the right or for some wrong; because upon that question depended the other question whether they were mere slain minions of oppression, or holy martyrs of liberty, entitled to our respect and the respect and veneration of all generations; that this would make it necessary to discuss the issues that led to the war, what the war had accomplished, and the duties of patriotism which the war has cast upon us."

In justification of this line of remarks, Mr. Carpenter read from that eloquent and impressive remnant of ancient literature, Pericles' funeral oration at the close of the first year of the Peloponnesian war.

After speaking of the advantages of Athens in other respects, Pericles says:—

> "But by what institutions we have risen to empire—by what form of civil polity—what dispositions and habits of life we have attained our greatness, I shall first point out, and then proceed to the celebration of these our departed worthies. Such are, I conceive, topics whose discussion is neither unsuitable to the present solemnity, nor unprofitable to be heard by this numerous assemblage of bystanders, both citizens and strangers.
>
> "We enjoy, then, a form of government not framed on an imitation of the institutions of neighboring States, but are ourselves rather a model to, than imitative of, others; and which, from the Government being administered, not for the *few*, but for the *many*, is denominated a democracy. According to its laws, all participate in an *equality of rights* as to the determination of private suits, and every one is preferred to public office with a regard to the reputation he holds, and according as each is in estimation for any thing; not so much as being of a particular class, as for his personal merit. Nor is any man, who can, in whatever way, render service to the State, kept back on account of poverty or obscurity of character."

"Yet this noble language," said Mr. Carpenter, "was uttered in a city filled with slaves. The idea had not then been conceived of a government, or commonwealth, in which all men, without regard to nationality or accidents of birth or fortune, should be held as equal before the law. Previous to the advent of Christ no one dreamed, no philosopher meditated, no poet sang of the universal brotherhood of man. Governments were erected for the benefit of a single nation or class, often for a small territory or single city. When Pericles said, 'all participate in an equality of rights,' etc., he meant all Athenians so participated.

"But it is the crowning glory of our holy religion that it was intended, and is destined, to reform all things that pertain to or spring from man. Jesus came to establish a kingdom, or, as we now say, a State, community, or commonwealth, not for a particular State, race, or color, but for *man;* for all times, for all generations. He therefore laid its foundations broad and deep. It knew no distinctions of nationalities, or of caste, or of color. Jew and Gentile, Greek and Barbarian, bond and free, were invited to his standard, baptized into His kingdom, and made equal in participation of benefits, each being estimated for his own character and conduct, and not preferred because he was born in this city or that mountain.

"In our own country, in the memorable year 1776, the same idea was then for the first time carried into the philosophy of government on a grand scale. Then for the first time was it announced, not that all Americans, not all Englishmen, not all Frenchmen, but *all men*, are created equal, and equally entitled to a voice in the Government which disposes of their liberties, their property, and their lives. This was the new idea that has rendered that day immortal in the affections of men. To sustain their declaration our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. For seven long years the contest was waged, on terms most unequal, by a handful of liberty-loving men, without armies or navies, alliances or revenue, against the mistress of the seas, and one of the most powerful monarchies then on the earth. But the result was never doubtful. The battle is not always to the strong. God was on the throne of the universe, nor slumbering nor sleeping; and truth and justice prevailed over injustice and oppression.

"Then our fathers met and framed a constitution of government designed to carry into practice the truths contained in this declaration. But they were statesmen, not fanatics. Slavery was a fact in twelve of the thirteen States. They did not instantly and by violence eradicate it from the woof and web of society; though they did establish a form of government, with such discriminations in favor of liberty, as, in their opinion, would secure the speedy destruction of slavery. So the Son of Man established the Kingdom of God. He came into a world cursed with sin, wet with tears, filled with iniquity. He could have called legions of angels to enforce and execute His plans, and establish His authority and dominion among men. But He knew a better way. He wasted no time or strength in cleansing the stream, but sought to purify the fountain. He laid no edicts upon the details of human actions, He taught pure principles, and laid His hand upon the hearts of men, knowing that if they were made right, the streams that issue therefrom, the currents of human action, would take care of themselves. Our fathers did likewise, and trusted to the improvements of time and the courses of Divine Providence to accomplish in all our borders universal freedom and equal rights among all men, as men, and because men."

Mr. Carpenter then traced at length the causes and the fact of change of sentiment in the South in regard to slavery, and showed, step by step, how the difference of opinion upon this subject between the North and the South led to war. The real issue involved in the war was the extension of slavery. The brave men to whose memory this monument was erected were, therefore, the champions of liberty. They fell to reduce the boast of Pericles to a practical and universal fact, as to our institutions. In such a contest they succeeded, of course. When such a contest begins, all men may safely predict the result. When sight fails faith may go on and chant the songs of liberty's triumphs, for such triumph is sure to come in God's good time. Truth will prevail over falsehood, right over wrong, liberty over slavery, as long as God superintends the affairs of men. But the patriot has much to do for all that. The results are to be *so* secured that *no other war* will be necessary to make good the Declaration of Independence.

The eloquent orator then proceeded to counsel effort at securing wise and patriotic representatives—effort, vigilance, liberality, etc.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by loud cheers and applause, the assembly testifying their hearty concurrence in the sentiments expressed in the most emphatic manner.

After the oration the monument was dedicated by the Governor of Wisconsin, with impressive ceremonies.

---

## LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment f Building Lumber. 5 24

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 13 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 21,621 | Woollen blankets. |
| 7,211 | Rubber do. |
| 5,058 | Do. Ponchos. |
| 68,435 | Pegged Bootees, pairs. |
| 83,125 | Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs. |
| 36,360 | Hand-sewed Boots, pairs. |
| 31,835 | Pegged Boots, pairs. |
| 22,964 | Great Coats, horse. |
| 105,962 | Do. do. foot. |
| 25,418 | Grey Flannel shirts. |
| 69,919 | Domet shirts. |
| 131 | Unif. coats, Art. Musicians. |
| 824 | Jackets, Cav. do. |
| 262 | Unif. coats, Engineers. |
| 26 | do. do. Ordnance. |
| 316 | do. do. Art. Music. |
| 981 | do. do. Inft. do. |
| 10,000 | Mosquito bars. |
| 226,325 | Knapsacks. |
| 3,999 | do. straps, sets. |
| 100,201 | Haversacks, painted. |
| 236 | do. unpainted. |
| 272,511 | Canteens. |
| 4,255 | Cotton overalls. |
| 1,149,158 | Hat Numbers. |
| 19,499 | do. Feathers. |
| 1,022 | Do. Bugles, Non. Reg. |
| 1,060 | Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs. |
| 4,305½ | Brass Scales, Sergeants, pairs. |
| 100 | Scale Buttons, prs. |
| 434 | Hosp. Stewards Letters U. |
| 437 | Hosp. Stewards Letters S. |
| 1,542 | Scale slides, pairs. |
| 4,517 | Cap Covers. |
| 3,363 | Fifes. |
| 362 | Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs. |
| 21 | Red Hair Plumes. |
| 13,003 | Pickaxes. |
| 16,825 | do. handles. |
| 16,836 | Axes, felling. |
| 6,069 | do. handles. |
| 16,616 | do. slings. |
| 33,597 | Hatchets. |
| 24,999 | do. handles. |
| 19,242 | do. slings. |
| 9,666 | Spades. |
| 1,144 | Shovels. |
| 5,546 | Stove-Pipe, pieces of. |
| 2 | Camp Color Staffs. |
| 35 | Canteen Straps. |
| 66,308 | Mess Pans. |
| 26,694 | Camp Kettles. |
| 2 | Sibley Tents. |
| 47 | Wall Tent Flies. |
| 3 | Marquee Tents. |
| 426 | Hospital Tent Poles, sets. |
| 58,548 | Stable frocks. |
| 244,632 | C. F. drawers. |
| 7,664 | Domet do. |
| 15,400 | Trowsers, horse. |
| 107,131 | Forage caps. |
| 32,274 | Unif. hats, untrimmed. |
| 91,396 | Do. Inft., trimm'd. |
| 3,078 | Do. Cav., trimm'd. |
| 995 | Do. Art., trimm'd. |
| 184,136 | Great Coat straps. |
| 18,468 | Jackets, Cav., privates. |
| 8,285 | Unif. coats, Inft., do. |
| 2,859 | Do. do. Art., do. |
| 217,413 | Hat cords, Inft. |
| 860 | do. Hospital Stewards. |
| 144 | Eagles for Lt. Art. caps. |
| 8 | Tulips, do. do. |
| 227,112 | Hat Eagles. |
| 7,426 | do. castles. |
| 4,032 | Shells and flames. |
| 50,815 | Crossed sabres. |
| 42,668 | do. cannon. |
| 277,148 | Hat bugles. |
| 39,797 | do. cords, Cavalry. |
| 30,197 | do. do. Artillery. |
| 1,252,604 | do. letters. |
| 38 | do. Cord and Tassels. |
| 439 | Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths. |
| 23 | Knit Drawers. |
| 200 | Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys. |
| 425 | Trowsers, foot, B's. |
| 104 | Pairs Bootees, do. |
| 100 | Shirts, Flannel, do. |
| 759 | Grey Blue Great Coats, foot. |
| 74 | Trowsers, foot. |
| 136 | Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue. |
| 17 | Talmas and Hoods. |
| 150 | Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey. |
| 14 | Turbans, Zouave. |
| 963 | Wall Tent Poles, sets. |
| 13,808 | Common do. do. |
| 10,747 | Hospital Tent Pins, large. |
| 13,598 | Do. do., small. |
| 378,043 | Common do. |
| 3,827 | Wall do., large. |
| 2,698 | Stoves for Sibley Tents. |
| 108 | Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe. |
| 37,216 | prs. Chevrons. |
| 691,649½ | yds. Worsted Lace. |
| 5 | Hat Cords, Ord'ce. |
| 48,376 | Leather N'k St'ks. |
| 55,912 | Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs. |
| 51 | Iron Pots. |
| 1,310 | Machine Sewed bootees, prs. |

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A. in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, will be sold at auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, October 14, at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

| | |
|---|---|
| 72 | Chopping Axes and handles. |
| 516 | Blankets. |
| 15,060 | Carriage Bolts, (1402 lbs.) |
| 5,000 | Tire Bolts. |
| 215 | Bail Buckets. |
| 352 | Gum do. |
| 2,152 | Breast Chains. |
| 4,280 | Halter do. |
| 1,387 | Trace do. |
| 111 | Hay Forks. |
| 176 sets | Lead Mule Harness. |
| 84 sets | Wheel Mule Harness. |
| 655 feet | large fire Hose. |
| 589 feet | leather Hose. |
| 392 feet | small water do. |
| 100 | Picks. |
| 1,744 lbs. | Manilla Rope. |
| 50 | Cross Cut Saws. |
| 134 | Shovels. |
| 1 | Iron Safe. |
| 45 | Anvils. |
| 113 | Brace Bits. |
| 144 | Mule Bits. |
| 292 | Riding Bridle Bits. |
| 1,160 | Wagon Bridles. |
| 153 | Ambulance Bridles. |
| 414 | Office Chairs. |
| 3,056 | H. & M. Collars. |
| 1,046 | Wagon Covers. |
| 90 | Office Desks. |
| 939 | Handsaw Files. |
| 982 | assorted Files. |
| 706 | Head Halters and Straps. |
| 300 lbs. | Sheet Iron. |
| 494 yards | Cocoa Matting. |
| 300 joints | Stove Pipe. |
| 600 | Breeching Rings. |
| 60 | McClellan Saddles. |
| 40 | Wagon Saddles. |
| 18,900 lbs. | Grain Sacks. |
| 687 lbs. | Sheet Zinc. |

And a large lot of other articles.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Purchases must be removed within ten days.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 5 7t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

SALE OF WAGONS (SPRING AND EXPRESS), LIGHT HARNESS, HORSES AND MULES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at HANOVER STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., a number of Light and Heavy Express and Spring Wagons, together with a set of Light Harness for the same. Also, at the same time, a number of Horses and Mules.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Harness can be examined daily at the Hanover street wharf from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The articles to be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms Cash, in Government funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
10 9 5t Brevet Colonel A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

## PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

## LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES ALLMENDINGER, Deceased.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of CHARLES ALLMENDINGER having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them to

PALMYRA ALLMENDINGER, Executrix,
No. 624 N. SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1867. 9 5 th6t*

## GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers,
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVERplated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3m

GERLACH & KLING,
IMPORTERS OF HOCK WINES,
NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 9 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROA
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·08 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8

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PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 6, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 12·00 M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 1·00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·00 P. M. |
| Western Accommodation Train | 5·45 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7·00 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 11·15 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 2 | 9·00 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 12·00 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 1·50 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7·10 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7·10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 8·20 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9·05 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·40 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 1·10 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 1·10 P. M. |
| Day Express | 6·20 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 2 | 7·10 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·50 P. M. |

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train leaves Philadelphia | 7·00 P. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 4·30 A. M. |
| " " arrives at Erie | 4·08 P. M. |
| Erie Express leaves Philadelphia | 12·00 noon. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 8·45 P. M. |
| " " arrives at Erie | 10·00 A. M. |
| Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia | 8·00 A. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 6·45 P. M. |
| " " arrives at Lock Haven | 8·10 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train leaves Erie | 10·25 A. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 10·10 P. M. |
| " " arrives at Philadelphia | 7·00 A. M. |
| Erie Express leaves Erie | 5·00 P. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 4·25 A. M. |
| " " arrives at Philadelphia | 1·00 P. M. |
| Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven | 7·15 A. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 8·35 A. M. |
| " " arrives at Philadelphia | 5·40 P. M. |

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

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1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

| | FARE. |
|---|---|
| At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. | $2·25 |
| At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail | 3·00 |
| At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express | 3·00 |
| At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant | 1st class, 2·25<br>2d class, 1·30 |

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·00 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

October 7, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00, and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

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WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 182 General Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

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FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.

4·00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,

from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 1 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

11 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

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PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11 HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to
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Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

## *HOW GAS IS MADE IN PARIS.*

### Consumption of Gas in Paris—Management of a Company.

A year before the close of the last century, that is to say, in the year VII of the French Republic, one Philippe le Bon, an engineer of bridges and roads, announced to the Institute that he had discovered a mode of lighting streets and houses by gas made from coal. His first experiment was tried in the apartments and garden of the Hotel Seignelay, in the Rue Saint Dominique, and resulted in a great crowd, many exclamations, very little light, and a prodigious quantity of smoke. Le Bon never got over it, and he died ruined and heart-broken in 1802.

His idea survived him, and between the year of his death and 1829 at least half-a-dozen companies, started with the object of carrying it out, ended in insolvency. In 1829, however, a M. de Belleyne obtained permission to light by gas the public lamps in the Place Vendome, and his success assured that of the invention. Rival companies forthwith began to form in every direction, and to dispute about the area which they should be severally allowed to light; and finally limits were assigned by the Prefect of the Seine to the existing companies in 1855, which at that time were five in number.

On the 1st of January, 1856, these five companies were amalgamated, under the title of the "Parisian Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas," and received a concession for fifty years. This Company lights the whole of Paris, the great part of the communes or townships of the Department of the Seine, and some of those of the Seine-et-Oise. Its capital exceeds one hundred and ten millions of francs, issued in five hundred franc shares, the present value of which is somewhere about sixteen hundred francs.

The Company, as we have said, possesses a monopoly, and as no people in the world require more gas than Parisians, it might be thought that the high premium at which the shares stand is owing to the advantage which the monopolists have taken of their customers. That this is not the fact in the present case the following considerations will show:—

The gas is sold to the town at the rate of fifteen centimes the cubic metre, and at the rate of thirty centimes to private persons. This gas must be of a certain brilliancy, and one hundred and five litres of it must give as much light as that which is given by a carcel lamp burning forty-two grammes of oil in an hour. Trials of the gas are made every evening at the time that the streets are lighted up by officers appointed by the town, who, by means of peculiarly sensitive apparatus, test it in each one of the eleven offices dispersed throughout the metropolitan district, and secure to the public a gas of the purity and illuminating power contracted for.

If the conditions above-named are complied with, the cubic metre of gas, at the price of 30 centimes, equals 400 grammes of oil, which cost 65 centimes, and 700 grammes of candle, which cost 1f. 96c. M. E. Servier, the Company's engineer, has drawn up a table, showing the aggregate annual consumption, and the annual consumption, per head, of gas in Paris and the great towns of Europe in 1865. London figures first, with a consumption of over 226,000,000 of cubic metres, being at the rate of 80 metres per head of the whole population. Then comes Berlin, with a consumption of 35,000,000 of cubic metres, which gives 79 per head. Paris, with a consumption of 116,000,000 of cubic metres, or 63 per head, follows, and Brussels, a long way behind, with Florence and Madrid, darker than ever, bring up the rear.

The length of piping in Paris is 1150 kilometres—greater than the distance from Paris to Vienna. The number of public burners exceeds 20,000, and of private ones 650,000.

#### CONSUMPTION OF GAS IN PARIS.

Gas in Paris is in fact used not only as a necessary commodity, but as a luxury, and for the enhancement of display in public places, in cafes, shops, and theatres. These latter places of amusement would seem to burn an enormous quantity. The Grand Opera has 3444 burners; and the Lyrique du Chatelet and La Gaite, which are lighted from the roof through colored and ornamented glass, have over 3000. The circuses burn more than 1000 lights apiece, and the Opera Comique and Odeon about the same.

To supply this enormous consumption the company possesses ten manufactories, and the land on which they are situated, in various points of Paris, is over two hundred acres in area. There are fifty gasometers, containing three hundred and fifty thousand cubic metres of gas; the largest, those which have been recently built, have a capacity of twenty thousand metres.

Both the process by means of retorts, and that known as "coking," are made use of. The retorts produce coke which is fit for domestic purposes, and the "coking" process gives excellent fuel for locomotives and for the use of foundries. The French have always been first-rate chemists. Their gas manufacture is probably the best conducted in the world, and they employ pressure largely as a means of extraction.

#### HOW GAS IS MADE.

In the great gas works at Villette is an experimental manufactory and laboratory, where take place analyses of coal and the proceeds of the manufacture. Elsewhere the company possesses auxiliary factories, in which the sub-products of its various processes, such as tar and ammoniacal liquids, are dealt with; a brickyard, whence are furnished its retorts and refractory heaters; a yard for building the numerous carriages which carry about the coke to its customers in the winter time; a workshop for the repair of machinery, and forges for the purpose of renovating tools; and lastly, a central warehouse, for the storage of gaspipes, and whatever is used in the outdoor management of the concern.

Fourteen offices are scattered over the wide district within the company's limits, where the requests and complaints of consumers are dealt with expeditiously and fairly enough. These offices serve as posts also for the lamplighter.

Besides the immense extent of piping we have spoken of, the company will always undertake to put up what is called a *colonne montante*, or prolongation of the street pipe, which ascends the interior of a house to the highest floor. More than fifteen hundred of these *colonnes montantes* have already been furnished by the company.

In Paris the use of gas is by no means confined to lighting; a very large quantity is consumed for heating, and especially for culinary purposes.

#### A GOOD ORGANIZATION.

We must not omit, in our description of the objects and organization of this very important undertaking, to give a short account of the admirable system under which its servants are worked. The firemen or workmen employed on the furnaces get five francs a day, and a further sum of fifteen francs a month is allowed to all those who have been punctual, and have not been off work on Monday (*qui n'ont pas fait le lundi*).

A savings bank and a regular medical staff are ready to afford help to the workmen when sick; and, in consideration of a payment of one per cent. on their salary or wages, they receive for their time of ill health half pay, with medical advice and drugs free. The Company, on its part, contributes an equal sum to that withheld from the salary or wages of the employes; and there have been cases where the salaries of old and tried servants have been made up to them by the voluntary action of the Directors. So also all the expenses of burial are defrayed by the savings bank, which makes an additional present of two months' wages to the widow or orphans of the deceased.

Finally, the company has also founded an association for the distribution of retiring pensions to those who have grown old in its service. The funds are formed from the proceeds of an annual assessment on the net receipts of the company, and from voluntary contributions on the part of the shareholders and directors. The retiring pension is allowed only to those who have been twenty-five years in the service, and are not less than fifty-five years old.

The Paris Gas Company is an excellent example of the success of good management and sound social economy.

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—English papers think the Emperor of Russia must be insane because of his civilities to the Quaker City tourists.

## *THE PRIZE RING.*

### Contemplated Match Between Mike McCoole, of St. Louis, and Joe Coburn, of New York, for $10,000.

The late match between Mike McCoole and Aaron Jones has been the means of raising the former in the estimation of the pugilistic ring to such an extent that he finds no difficulty in obtaining any number of backers, many of whom are eager to see him meet again the champion of America, Joe Coburn. For a long time there have been rumors in circulation to the effect that Mr. McCoole had forwarded a challenge to Coburn, but it seems that there has been no foundation for such reports until during the past two days, when Coburn was given to understand that he might look for an official document from McCoole during the coming week.

Quite a number have been under the impression that Coburn did not care about meeting McCoole, and it has been generally supposed that he was rather desirous of avoiding him if possible. This, however, is not the case. Coburn has already met McCoole in the ring, and knows well his qualifications as a fighter; he does in no way underestimate him. On the contrary, it is said that Coburn is ready to make a deposit of as high as $2000 to fight for $5000 to $10,000 a side; and should McCoole feel so disposed, he has only to send out his challenge. According to private advices the St. Louis pugilist will be heard from next week. Coburn claims the right of naming the amount of stakes and choosing the fighting ground, but Mike will probably be found agreeable on each of these points, since he has plenty of money at command, and desires above all things to have one more chance with Joe.

### The Allen and Ryall Match.

The sudden and somewhat unexpected challenge from the English pugilist, Tom Allen, has taken considerable of the sports of the ring aback in this city, especially since he has made so broad a sweep as to challenge any man in this country. Since his arrival here, and during his tour through several of our leading cities, he has met with so many admirers that he rather flatters himself that he can cope with the best of the ring in America, not barring Heenan, Coburn, or even Morrissey, if the latter could only be induced to enter the ring once more.

Allen has only been in this country about three months, during which time he, together with Bill Ryall, who came over about two weeks before, and Jimmy Morris, the English champion of light weights, have been giving public exhibitions throughout the Eastern and Middle States, and have succeeded in bagging a few of our Yankee greenbacks, which Allen has taken good care to preserve, while his associates have been free to dispose of them among those that bid them a hearty welcome here.

Allen and Ryall have had several exhibitions together, during which time Allen, it seems, has always taken occasion to proclaim his superiority over Ryall. Having concluded to make this country his home, although he declines to take out his papers, he issued a challenge which evidently goes to show that the newly arrived English boxer is open to make a match with the best our market can afford in the pugilistic line.

Finally, on the 28th ult., Allen issued a challenge from Baltimore, offering to fight any man in this country for $1000 or $2000 a side. Yesterday Ryall, who resides in this city, issued a card in answer, and deposited $250 in the hands of a well-known sporting man to make a match at catch weight for either of the sums named in the challenge. This match has occasioned considerable stir among sporting circles, and the meeting of the two English pugs is anticipated with delight.

### Con Orem Matched Again.

This noted pugilist has matched himself to fight Jimmy Dwyer, a brother of Bill Dwyer, who fought Chandler, for $400 a side, to come off on the 25th of this month, at Virginia City, Montana. The fight is said to be for the middle weight championship. Con is a hard fighter, and had many admirers when here in this city; but he has rather a bulldog way of fighting. He will, however, prove himself a hard nut for Dwyer to crack.

### The Sheppard and Aaron Match Off.

It seems that the contemplated match between these two feather-weight fighters has for the present become a dead letter. Patsey came all the way from St. Louis, and met Barney on Saturday last, and agreed to fight him at 120 pounds for $1000, within fifty miles of Cincinnati or at St. Louis, and to fight in three months from signing articles of agreement. Aaron, however, refused to fight for $1000, stating that his backer would not cover him short of $2000; that he had already accommodated others, and now he wanted matters a little his own way. As Sheppard could not meet the required amount at present, the fight was declared off, but from latest accounts there is no doubt that as soon as Sheppard returns home he will raise the wherewithal, and meet Aaron on his own terms.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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### Religious Sects in England.

There are ninety-two religious sects in England besides the Established Church and the Roman Catholics. In the following list some odd titles will be found:—

Apostolics, Armenian New Society, Baptists, Baptized Believers, Believers in Christ, Bible Christians, Bible Defense Association, Brethren Calvinists, Calvinistic Baptists, Catholic and Apostolic Church, Christians, Christians who object to be otherwise designated, Christian Believers, Christian Brethren, Christian Eliasites, Christian Israelites, Christian Teetotallers, Christian Temperance Men, Christian Unionists, Church of Scotland, Church of Christ, Countess of Huntington's Connection, Disciples in Christ, Eastern Orthodox Greek Church, Electics, Episcopalian Dissenters, Evangelical Unionists, Followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, Free Grace Gospel Christians, Free Gospel Church, Free Christians, Free Church, Free Church (Episcopal), Free Church of England, Free Union Church, General Baptist, General Baptist New Connection, German Lutheran, German Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Hallelujah Band, Independents, Independent Religious Reformers, Independent Unionists, Inghamites, Jews, Latter Day Saints, Modern Methodists, Mormons, New Connection of the Wesleyans, New Jerusalem Church, New Church, Old Baptists, Original Connection of Wesleyans, Plymouth Brethren, Peculiar People, Presbyterian Church in England, Primitive Methodists, Progressionists, Protestants adhering to the Articles of the Church of England, one to eighteen, inclusive, but rejecting order and ritual; Providence, Quakers, Ranters, Reformers, Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters, Recreative Religionists, Refuge Methodists, Reform Free Church of Wesleyan Methodists, Revivalists, Roman Catholics, Salem Society, Sandemanians, Scotch Baptists, Second Advent Brethren, Separatists (Protestant), Seventh Day Baptists, Swedenborgians, Testimony, Congregational Church, Trinitarians, Union Baptists, Unitarians, Unitarian Christian, United Christian Church, United Free Methodist Church, United Brethren Moravians, United Presbyterian, Unitarian Baptists, Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Free Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodist Association, Wesleyan Reformers, and Wesleyan Reform Glory Band.

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### Typical Trees.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Gouty People | The Ache corn |
| " Antiquarians | The Date |
| " Schoolboys | The Birch |
| " Irishmen | The Och! |
| " Conjurors | The Palm |
| " Negroes | See dah! |
| " Young Ladies | The Man go |
| " Farmers | The Plant'in |
| " Fashionable Young Women, | A set of Firs |
| " Dandies | The Spruce |
| " Actors | The Pop'lar |
| " Physicians | Syc a more |
| " Your Wife | Her Will o |
| " Lovers | The Sigh press |
| " The Disconsolate | The Pine |
| " Engaged People | The Pear |
| " Sewing Machine Operators | Hem-lock |
| " Boarding-House keepers | 'A h |
| Always on Hand | The Pawpaw |
| Who this is written for | Yew |

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.

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AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,
BRUSSELS AND DAMASK
HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
IN SHORT,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE
CARPETINGS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,

With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

Prior to Removal on first of January next.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETINGS.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
WILL CONTINUE TO SELL THEIR STOCK
OF
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW PRICES AND EXPENSES, AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS, AS THEY DO NOT EXPECT TO MOVE. 8 27 3mrp

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

CHAMPION
CLOTHES-WRINGERS
REDUCED TO $8·50.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10} NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

# FIFTH EDITION

## *LATEST DEMOCRATIC RETURNS.*

### The State Claimed by the Democrats by a Majority of Three Thousand.

Colonel Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has received positive information from the different counties which indicate a majority for Judge Sharswood, of from three to eight thousand.

The following are the additional returns received by him:—

Lawrence county shows a Republican loss of 650.

Monroe county gives a Republican majority of 1800, a Democratic loss of 100.

Beaver county shows a Republican loss of 500.

### From Canada.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondence says:—"It is reported that several car-loads of arms have been discharged at Potsdam or Malone for the use of Fenians, and conveyed into the country bordering on the St. Lawrence river, and secreted, to be ready when required by the Brotherhood. The report cannot be traced to any reliable source, but is believed by the people at Prescott and other points on the river."

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—The members of the local Government of Nova Scotia have tendered their congratulations to Sir F. Williams. He declines to receive them, as his appointment is only provisional, and he leaves for England on October 24. General Doyle will then be sworn in, and a new local Cabinet organized. Colonel Walter Miller, M. P., of England, is here, examining the working of Canadian institutions, and will make a tour of the United States before returning to England. Lord Monck and family arrived here yesterday.

### Sheridan in Albany.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—The ovation to Generals Sickles and Sheridan took place to-day. The Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, and the Burgess corps, turned out with full ranks, and a parade was made through the principal streets. General Sheridan rode in a carriage with Governor Fenton, and General Sickles with ex-Senator Harris. Along the route many dwellings, stores, and offices were decorated with flags, banners, and mottoes of welcome to the hero Sheridan. Last night Sheridan was the guest of the Van Rensselaer manor-house, and General Sickles was the guest of the Gubernatorial mansion. To-day both receive calls at the capitol, after which they will dine with the Governor and accompany him to the theatre in the evening.

### By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—Bills on Paris, 5¼@5½f. Exchange on the United States, for bills at 60 days in currency, 25½@26 per cent. discount, and for bills at short sight, in gold, 6½ per cent. premium.

Sugar dull and almost saleless. There is no quotable change in prices.

Arrived, steamer H. Hudson, from Philadelphia. Also, English barques Alexandria and Annie Ross, from Boston, and English schooner Nellie Starr, from Ellsworth, and brig Hyperion, from Portland.

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HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—George Young, Catharine Mulvin, Cornelius Mulvin, Elizabeth Young, were before Alderman Beitler, charged with the larceny of $1700 from the house of Lawrence Quine, flour dealer, No. 845 Earp street. Mrs. Quinn kept the money in a tea caddy, and from which it was stolen. Mr. Quinn found the caddy in their possession, and $500 on Elizabeth Young.

Cornelius Mulvin being sworn, said—I saw George Young on Friday or Saturday night come into the house; my room; I saw him doing nothing; I was in bed; I did not hear him speak of money; I did not know of the caddy. They were held each in $3000 bail.

Bernard Riley, residing in Reed street, below Front, charged with cutting Herman Whitehouse, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler.

Herman Whitehouse, residing at No. 1311 S. Front street, being sworn, said—I am a marine; I came down Front street on the 21st of September; spoke to Bill Manning at Front and Prime; a party came up and struck a friend of mine; I looked around and saw a man coming after me; I was cut on the back, about 8 inches long and 2½ deep; I did not know any of the party; Bill Manning knows them.

William Manning, sworn, said—I am a shipwright; I live at No. 409 Worth street; I do not know who cut Whitehouse; I was struck; no words passed; Mr. Riley was in the crowd.

Riley was held in $1500 bail.

CLOAKS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL BE PREPARED TO-MORROW TO SHOW THEIR CUSTOMERS THEIR
NEW STYLES OF CLOAKS
FOR THIS [10 9 2trp
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16}

BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, October 2.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 2 24t NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2msp

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 9 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. 10 5 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
October 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 8 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 9 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, Pier Mirror, Fine Velvet Carpets, etc.
On Friday morning,
11th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 436 Franklin street, by catalogue, superior walnut parlor and chamber furniture. [10 8 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CHINA, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, from families declining housekeeping.
Also, 2 portable heaters, suitable for a large building. [10 9 2t

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
CARD—Our sale to-morrow (Friday) morning, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, comprises a large assortment of superior housekeeping articles, including:—
Velvet, Wilton, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; one Rosewood Cabinet Piano forte, made by Bergfelt; one large Musical Clock; Parlor Organ; parlor suits of Walnut Furniture, covered with plush; Walnut Chamber Suites; Wardrobes; French plate Mantel and Pier Glasses; spring and hair Mattresses; Feather Beds; Extension Dining Tables; Office Tables and Desks; Walnut Sideboard, Secretaries, Bookcases, etc.
ALSO—French China Dining and Tea Sets; Toilet Sets; fancy China Inkstands and Figures; Cut Glass; Plated Ware; Mantel Clocks, etc. etc.
FANCY GOODS—Also, an invoice of Fancy Goods, consisting of elegant Inkstands; Lady's Companions; Watch Cases; Pocket Books; Cigar Cases; Glove Boxes; Pipes; Smoking Goods, etc.
SEWING MACHINE—One Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.
FOWLING PIECES.—Several plain and breech-loading Fowling Pieces. 1t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusement see Third Page.*]

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS.......... Proprietors
SAMUEL S. SANFORD..........................Stage Manager
OPEN FOR THE SEASON WITH
EPH. HORN, FRANK MORAN,
W. BUDWORTH, C. CHURCH,
AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without Extra Charge. 8 19 3m
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance begins at 8.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Instruction, in all departments, commenced on MONDAY, October 7. [10 10 2t*
See advertisement under head of "Instruction."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING House, No. 1608 LOCUST Street, handsomely furnished, and replete with every convenience.
The furniture can be sold with the house.
Apply on the premises. 10 3 10t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, handsomely furnished, to rent for two years and a-half, from November 1, 1867, in Montgomery county, short distance from Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to
C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID,
10 3 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
RICHMOND WORKS,
CORNER OF YORK AVENUE AND GAUL STREET, PHILADELPHIA;
Are prepared to execute orders in their beautiful new
HOT-CAST PORCELAIN,
FOR DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, LAMP DEALERS, GAS FITTERS, and all who have heretofore been using articles made from what is known as White Opaque Glass, at one-third discount from the prices charged for White Opaque Glass and Porcelain.
Samples may be seen, and orders will be received at the office of the Company,
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
NO. 15 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARLES M. PREVOST, President.
DAVID L. DODGE,
10 9 6trp Secretary and Treasurer.